

853. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of its newly issued report entitled "The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 444. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4649, a bill to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, without amendment (Rept. No. 1332). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 4893. A bill to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 4894. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and to suspend all inductions thereunder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 4895. A bill to provide for the payment on a commuted basis of the costs of transportation of dependents of certain persons entitled to such transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 4896. A bill to provide for payment of travel allowances and transportation, and for transportation of dependents and shipment of household effects, of members of the naval forces upon separation from active service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 4897. A bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, to provide for operation of its provisions (except title 1) in time of peace as well as in time of war; to eliminate the provisions relating to Federal ballots; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 4898. A bill relating to the unauthorized wearing of the discharge button awarded by the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 4899. A bill to establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROE of New York:

H. R. 4900. A bill to clarify the terms "compensation" and "pension" under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 4901. A bill to facilitate filing and settlement of claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 4902. A bill to facilitate settlement of claims and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. J. Res. 281. Joint resolution to direct and require the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to suspend further inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution to control and reduce world armaments and weapons designed for mass destruction of human life; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. Res. 455. Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1205, current session, entitled "Economic Reconstruction in Europe," for the use of the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. Res. 466. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate lend-lease operations; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURGIN:

H. R. 4903. A bill for the relief of Capt. Richard Reynolds Shoaf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 4904. A bill for the relief of Cleo D. Johnson and Jack B. Cherry; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 4905. A bill for the relief of Nina E. Schmidt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 4906. A bill for the relief of Alice E. Pearce, Louise D. Tweed, and Mary Frances Hill; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1370. By Mr. RICH: Petition of residents of Lock Haven and Clinton County, Pa., urging immediate release from the military and naval service of all fathers, regardless of age, rank, length of service, or number of children; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1371. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Robert Edward Edmondson for consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances, succor, and relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, who amidst all the traffic of our busy ways leadest our steps to this noontide sanctuary of the spirit, take Thou the dimness of our souls away; open our hearts that, facing our tasks with Thee, we may be of a quiet mind. A quenchless desire cries out within us that only Thyself canst satisfy. Without Thee we can find no light, nor rest, nor

strength. Like men who turn from dusty toil to crystal streams, like those who raise their eyes from foul and narrow city streets to the snow-clad whiteness of mountain peaks and to the steadfast calm of the friendly stars, so do we lift our gaze to the infinite sky of Thy mercy and to the beckoning hills of Thy help, as we link our hopes for all humankind to Thee who seest our little troubled hour as one to whom a thousand years are but as one day.

We ask it through riches of grace in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, December 4, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On December 4, 1945:

E. 1308. An act to amend article 6 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy.

On December 5, 1945:

S. 1364. An act to provide for the compromise and settlement by the Secretary of the Navy of certain claims for damage to property under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, to provide for the execution of releases by the Secretary of the Navy upon payment of such claims, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—AMENDMENT TO UNRRA BILL

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for the remainder of the session today. I have official business to take care of in committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nebraska is excused.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I should like to make a statement regarding the consideration of the joint resolution appropriating additional funds for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I have an amendment which I intended to offer. In the event that consideration of the joint resolution has been concluded before I return to the floor, I should like to say to the Members of the Senate that I shall not offer the amendment, because I have been assured by my esteemed colleague from Tennessee, the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and President pro tempore of the Senate, that the matter covered by the amendment will be discussed in conference and that the conferees will decide whether or not they will submit it to a vote of the Senate.

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF FEDERAL PAY BILL

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon completion of action on the UNRRA appropriation measure and the Philippine appropriation bill, Senate bill 1415, the Fed-

eral pay bill, shall become the unfinished business of the Senate.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. **WHITE**. Mr. President, I shall feel constrained to object to any unanimous-consent agreement being entered into at this time. I think there ought to be at least a quorum call and a substantially larger membership upon the floor before any agreement is made as to the legislative program.

Mr. **DOWNEY**. Very well. I cheerfully accede.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. Did the Chair understand the Senator from Maine to make the point that there was not a quorum present?

Mr. **WHITE**. I objected to the unanimous-consent request and one of the reasons I assigned—there are other reasons—was that there is not a quorum now present.

PROPOSED PROVISION RELATING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (S. DOC. NO. 118)

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to an existing appropriation for the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, as an amendment to House Document

364, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITION

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the New York Federation of Chiropractors, Inc., Unit No. 2, Brooklyn-Richmond district, favoring the entry of certain Jews into Palestine and the establishment of a commonwealth in the Holy Land, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on December 4, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1493) to authorize the head of the postgraduate school of the United States Navy to confer masters and doctors degrees in engineering and related fields.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. **WALSH**, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 50) to permit settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, without administration of estates, re-

ported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 814) thereon.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of November 1945 from the chairman of certain committees, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
December 1, 1945.

Hon. **KENNETH MCKELLAR**,
President pro tempore of the Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 319, I am transmitting herewith a list of employees of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the department paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation for each such employee.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT F. WAGNER,
Chairman, Banking and
Currency Committee.

SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or agency by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Bertram Gross.....	613 South Quincy St., Arlington, Va.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	\$8,750
Doris Phippen ¹	40 Plattsbury Court NW., Washington, D. C.	Navy Department.....	2,650
Eve Zidel.....	24-C Crescent Rd., Greenbelt, Md.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	2,650

¹ Temporarily borrowed from Surplus Property Subcommittee (S. Res. 120).

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

DECEMBER 1, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of November 1945, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Herman Edelsberg.....	2141 Suitland Terrace SE., Washington, D. C.	Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.	\$7,175
Harry J. Evans.....	3010 Gainesville St. SE., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	7,175
F. Preston Forbes.....	502 Four Mile Rd., Alexandria, Va.	Commerce Department, Washington, D. C.	7,175
Scott K. Gray, Jr.....	119 Joliet St. SW., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	5,390
Stella J. Groeper.....	1127 Branch Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	do.....	2,980
Lt. George H. Soule.....	4020 Beecher St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	2,400
L. Evelyn Spicer.....	1708 Kilbourne Pl. NW., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	3,090
Fredk. W. Steckman.....	4000 Cathedral Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.	5,600
Margie L. Strubel.....	4632 12th St. NE., Washington, D. C.	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.	2,320
Allen G. Thurman.....	9729 Bexhill Drive, Rock Creek Hills, Md.	Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.	7,175

JAMES E. MURRAY, Chairman.

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—VIEWS OF MR. LANGER (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 639)

Mr. **LANGER**. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to file the individual views of myself as a member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on the bill (S. 555) to establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on the Missouri River and surrounding region in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the

promotion of navigation and reclamation of the public lands, the promotion of family-type farming, the development of the recreational possibilities and the promotion of the general welfare of the area, the strengthening of the national defense, and for other purposes.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. Without objection, the views will be received and printed.

BILL INTRODUCED

A bill and joint resolution were introduced, and the bill was read the first

time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. **WILSON** (for himself and Mr. **HICKENLOOPER**):

S. 1660. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944; to the Committee on Commerce.

(Mr. McKELLAR reported an original joint resolution (S. J. Res. 125) making an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Senate, which was passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942—AMENDMENTS

Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. RUSSELL) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 4780) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

FEDERAL AID FOR HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. WAGNER) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 191) to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to the States for surveying their hospitals and public health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities, and to authorize grants to assist in such construction, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

STUDY AND SURVEY OF THE PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 199), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 298, Seventy-sixth Congress (providing for a study and survey of the problems of American small business enterprises), agreed to October 8, 1940, as heretofore extended and supplemented, is hereby increased by \$187,800.

DISCHARGE OF SERVICEMEN

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD four letters from members of the military forces and one letter from the mother of a serviceman expressing resentment and indignation at the slow manner in which the men who are eligible for discharge are really being discharged. For obvious reasons I am withholding the names of those writing the letters.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 15, 1945.

DEAR SIR: At present I'm stationed on the island of Leyte waiting my turn to return to the United States along with several thousand other soldiers, and due to the present difficulties in transportation I'm writing you, for I think it's time our Senators and Representatives look into this situation instead of taking high-ranking Army and Navy officials' word for smooth operation of the "magic carpet" which in my estimation is so much propaganda and "boloney" for civilian consumption. I'm wondering if you men in Washington know what's really going on, or are you listening to what the radio and newspapers are saying in favor of prompt and excellent movements of veteran troops.

As a slight example: I have been overseas only a short 17 months as a troop-carrier pilot, and in that time have flown 1,100 hours through every kind of bad weather that you can imagine, and in my Army career have accumulated 117 points under the adjusted service rating. So far they've helped none;

however, according to the radio, I've been home a couple of months and am already out of the Army. On the radio last night it was announced that men with 70 points were being returned from this theater already, and I know what packs of lies are being released to the public in this respect. Thirty days ago, October 15, 1945, I finally succeeded in getting my orders to return to the United States, at that time there were 331 officers ahead of me. Today, 30 days later, only 79 officers and about 1,500 enlisted men have been shipped out. This is far from being satisfactory, and there is no improvement as time goes on. So I think it's about time you men in Washington with some power and authority start looking into this situation and try to get some action started to alleviate this situation.

About a week ago I got permission from a skipper of a small ship to ride back to the United States with him and went to get permission; however, it was strictly forbidden as unauthorized transportation. So far as I know the ship pulled out completely empty when a few men could have ridden home that way. The shipping space that is available certainly isn't being utilized, and a little here and there goes a long way in the end.

To top things off, Japanese prisoners are being sent out of this harbor on American ships back to their homeland while we sit around and wait. I can't give the exact number that have been shipped out, nor the ship numbers, but I know it's going on. For this I quote from Maptalk volume IV, No. 23, published by I and E Section, GHQ, AFWESPAC, October 31, 1945: "The United States Army forces in the western Pacific disclosed that, to save feeding costs, 13,800 Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippines would be repatriated by mid-January. Many in Liberty ships."

Senator, this isn't a joke to any of us, for God only knows how we want to get home to our families and children that we've not seen in such a long time. It would be nice to be home for Christmas once more, but apparently our Government doesn't give a damn if we sit over here and rot or not. There's nothing we can do over here, and only you men in Washington can help now, for patience and time is relieving nothing.

As long as I'm in the Army, I can say nothing, but the day after I'm discharged, if that day ever arrives, I'm going to turn over plenty of facts and figures to Texas newspapers so maybe they'll be published and let a few of our people see what really went on.

I'm sure that you've received several other letters similar to this in the past few months, and I'm hoping that some way, somehow you can help us that are trying to get home.

Sincerely yours.

NOVEMBER 12, 1945.

Senator W. LEE O'DANIEL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: How long does one certain group of men have to tolerate the unfairness and even persecution of the Army bureaucracy? This group consists of unfortunate doctors of the Medical Corps stationed over here in the Pacific.

I and many others have adequate points for discharge as of September 2, but not quite enough to be the first on the lists. We wait our turn for orders. Finally our bracket is reached and what happens—AFWESPAC freezes all medical officers. So orders continue to come on officers with fewer points and we are as helpless as a prisoner of war. Even if there were a shortage of doctors over here, does this mean that we of this minority have to write ourselves off as unfortunates whom chance has dropped here? Why can't the misery be shared by all?

I formerly practiced medicine in Dallas, Tex. I'm married and have one child. I've

been overseas 20 months and have 81 points with 3 combat stars to my credit.

The rumor is that even though we are eligible for discharge, we are going to be here several months yet, and of course the command is too great and too busy to tell us why we are frozen and for how long. No; the sadists lean back in their chairs and chuckle with joy at the rumors they know to be false because they enjoy seeing some lesser ranked individual going progressively insane over here.

Don't let anyone tell you, sir, there is a shortage of shipping either. We can find enough ships to take Japs home at the rate of 1,000 a day. We have enough ships to take Aussie women to the United States. We have enough ships to hold a huge pageant in all United States ports. We have enough ships to carry a few Chinese armies into a politically rotten China. We have so many ships that daily we can send them home with ballast—yes, empty.

Respectfully yours.

NOVEMBER 15, 1945.

Hon. W. LEE O'DANIEL,
Senator from Texas, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We are concerned over the loss of prestige that the Army has suffered since VJ-day, due solely to the Army's failure to adhere to the publicized point system. We are equally concerned with the forced separation from our families.

Surely, the War Department must know that an embittered bloc of veterans will oppose any policy for future defense simply because there will be a lack of faith in the military, the persons responsible for the current redeployment confusion. Is it cause for astonishment that the American people are opposed to large appropriations for defense during peacetime?

Paradoxically, the men charged with our country's defense are most instrumental in guaranteeing a lack of armaments in the future years. Now, more than ever before, when the citizenry should be conscious of the need for preparedness, the present men in charge are laying the ground work for the same situation that existed in our country following the last war.

We declare it to be the responsibility of our elected Representatives to be cognizant of the above-mentioned facts and not fail their duty toward our children and children to be.

Of course, our basic complaint underlying this letter is our desire to return home, but these desires are intimately correlated with the argument we have presented.

The men who are signed below are all veterans of long duty in the Southwest Pacific and ask nothing more than a thoughtful perusal of our letter.

Sincerely yours.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 19, 1945.

Hon. W. LEE O'DANIEL,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I don't know whether I'm out of order in writing you about this, but I trust I'm not. know you're probably swamped with just such letters, so I don't feel one more will bother you. I know I wouldn't write such a letter if I didn't feel that something was radically wrong with the discharge of soldiers who are not serving any useful purpose, now that the fighting is over, but it doesn't look any too bright the way talk is going round about a third world war.

My son is in Leyte, in the Philippines. He writes that his unit is absolutely idle, doing nothing at all; ships leave there empty, when they could be taking men back to the States. His unit has made a baseball diamond; they play rummy, have cock fights, and in general, they're getting pretty moody, with nothing to do; surely the Government shouldn't want to waste money on men who can't, through no fault of their own, make a return in work of some sort.

One major in this unit has made a still, and detaching a soldier to guard it. Even though a soldier may have a pass, he's not allowed to be away more than 6 hours, and yet the officers set the example of having drinking parties and dances. Don't they know that the soldier will be full of resentment against being in the Army?

Now I'm not asking that my son be sent back home and discharged, if he is needed. * * * I'm not asking that you do anything for him alone, but something should be done to help unnecessary men to get back into useful jobs, before they learn to detest the Army and all its implications. I'd like some advice that I can pass on to my son, who in turn can pass on to his buddies. They feel that they are now deserted and left to fiddle around, doing nothing.

Yours very truly.

KYUSHU, JAPAN, November 13, 1945.

DEAR SENATOR AND FRIEND: As a marine who came from Texas, if it is possible I would like a favor from you. All we can hear on the radio is thousands of men on strike. Isn't there something you can do about it. There are thousands of us marines here in Japan who would be glad to work for the wages they get now. We draw around \$50 a month and have to be pleased with it.

What would have happened if we had set down 2 or 3 years ago? The people of the United States might have been working for the Japs at 30 cents a day.

It is my opinion and the opinion of a million other servicemen that have been over here for 2 years, to send the men that want to strike over here to occupy the country that our buddies and brothers died for and let us work for we feel like our Government can and will keep the wages at the right scale.

I also am one of thousands who has a child that is 17 months old that I haven't seen. I have over 50 points and want to go home, but till my job is done I won't be crying for someone has to stay here and straighten this country out, so we can live in peace in the future to come.

Sir, I just feel that you are the one that can do something—as a hundred thousand Texans put you in for our State and they can't be wrong. Maybe we just don't know what it's all about. It just doesn't make sense when we get the news that our ships are having to wait for repairs so they can carry us to our loved ones and to the "good ole" United States of America that we love. So, sir, our feelings should be known throughout the United States of America. May I thank you.

Yours truly.

ADDRESS BY THE AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO

[Mr. O'DANIEL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by His Excellency, Dr. Antonio Espinosa de Los Monteros, Ambassador from Mexico, at a dinner in his honor at the New York Board of Trade and the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the Hotel Plaza, New York, November 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

THEY CALL IT PEACE—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "They Call It Peace," from the Chicago Tribune of December 3, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 684. An act for the relief of Ida M. Raney;

S. 779. An act for the relief of Mrs. Alan Sells and the estate of Alan Sells;

S. 998. An act for the relief of Gregory Stelmak;

S. 1017. An act for the relief of Charlie B. Rouse and Mrs. Louette Rouse;

S. 1117. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey Casa Dorinda Estate in Santa Barbara County, Calif., to Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred B. Bliss;

S. 1122. An act for the relief of Charles Bryan; and

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution granting permission to Charles Rex Marchant, Lorne E. Sassee, and Jack Veniss Bassett to accept certain medals tendered them by the Government of Canada in the name of His Britannic Majesty, King George VI.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 801) for the relief of Joseph A. Hannon and Eleanor M. Hannon, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2930) for the relief of Dr. J. D. Whiteside and St. Luke's Hospital.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of the estate of Thomas McGarroll.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1064) to authorize the discharge of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy by the Secretary of the Navy because of unsatisfactory conduct or aptitude.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1862) relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of Josephine Benham, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. JENNINGS, and Mr. COMBS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2335) for

the relief of Albert E. Severns; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. HOOK, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2835) for the relief of James Lynch; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kalgler;

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;

H. R. 233. An act for the relief of Hamsah Omar.

H. R. 247. An act for the relief of E. D. Williams;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;

H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;

H. R. 948. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Northern Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;

H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of B. Pendino;

H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others.

H. R. 1464. An act for the relief of Leonard Hutchings;

H. R. 1615. An act for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors;

H. R. 1667. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clara M. Fortner;

H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;

H. R. 1848. An act for the relief of Max Hirsch;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Thomas Sumner;

H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Dewese, Mrs. Minnie Dewese, Raymond Dewese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;

H. R. 1918. An act for the relief of Eleanor Parkinson;

H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of Dave Topper;

H. R. 2087. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker;

H. R. 2091. An act for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett;

H. R. 2168. An act for the relief of Charles Zucker;

H. R. 2171. An act for the relief of Solomon Schtieman;

H. R. 2251. An act for the relief of Catherine V. Sweeney;

H. R. 2270. An act for the relief of Harry C. Westover;

H. R. 2289. An act for the relief of Arnold Mecham;

H. R. 2318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mertie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased;

H. R. 2393. An act for the relief of Elsie Peter;

H. R. 2546. An act for the relief of Salvador Lorenz Fernandez;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2661. An act for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 2688. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co.;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of R. H. Sindle;

H. R. 2769. An act for the relief of C. Frank James;

H. R. 2809. An act for the relief of Theodore Maudrame;

H. R. 2837. An act for the relief of George Stiles;

H. R. 2884. An act for the relief of B. H. Spann;

H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Joseph Mrak;

H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip;

H. R. 2927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt;

H. R. 2963. An act for the relief of William Phillips;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;

H. R. 3229. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Price, Philip C. Price, Mrs. Louise Keyton, Annie Curry, and James Curry;

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3285. An act for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer;

H. R. 3454. An act for the relief of William Clyde McKinney;

H. R. 3514. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor;

H. R. 3554. An act for the relief of Fred C. Litter;

H. R. 3641. An act for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian;

H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson;

H. R. 3698. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3765. An act for the relief of Herman Trahn;

H. R. 3784. An act for the relief of C. H. Brumfield;

H. R. 3787. An act for the relief of Natale Piavallo, also known as Natale Kiecleck;

H. R. 3791. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman;

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Theriault and Millicent Theriault;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot;

H. R. 4249. An act for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado;

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse

Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom;

H. R. 4381. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik; and

H. R. 4421. An act to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kaigler;

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;

H. R. 247. An act for the relief of E. D. Williams;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District, No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;

H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;

H. R. 948. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, northern division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;

H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of B. Pendino;

H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others;

H. R. 1464. An act for the relief of Leonard Hutchings;

H. R. 1615. An act for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors;

H. R. 1667. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clara M. Fortner;

H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriault;

H. R. 1848. An act for the relief of Max Hirsch;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Thomas Sumner;

H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Dewese, Mrs. Minnie Dewese, Raymond Dewese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;

H. R. 1918. An act for the relief of Eleanor Parkinson;

H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of Dave Topper;

H. R. 2087. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker;

H. R. 2091. An act for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett;

H. R. 2168. An act for the relief of Charles Zucker;

H. R. 2171. An act for the relief of Solomon Schlierman;

H. R. 2251. An act for the relief of Catherine V. Sweeney;

H. R. 2270. An act for the relief of Harry C. Westover;

H. R. 2289. An act for the relief of Arnold Meham;

H. R. 2318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mertie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice S. otherman, deceased;

H. R. 2393. An act for the relief of Elsie Peter;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2661. An act for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 2688. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co.;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of R. H. Sindle;

H. R. 2769. An act for the relief of C. Frank James;

H. R. 2837. An act for the relief of George Stiles;

H. R. 2884. An act for the relief of B. H. Spann;

H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Joseph Mrak;

H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip;

H. R. 2927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt;

H. R. 2963. An act for the relief of William Phillips;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;

H. R. 3229. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Price, Philip C. Price, Mrs. Louise Keyton, Annie Curry, and James Curry;

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3285. An act for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer;

H. R. 3454. An act for the relief of William Clyde McKinney;

H. R. 3514. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor;

H. R. 3554. An act for the relief of Fred C. Litter;

H. R. 3641. An act for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian;

H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson;

H. R. 3698. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3791. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman;

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Theriault and Millicent Theriault;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot;

H. R. 4249. An act for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado; and

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 233. An act for the relief of Hamsah Omar;

H. R. 2546. An act for the relief of Salvador Lorenz Fernandez;

H. R. 2809. An act for the relief of Theodore Maudrame;

H. R. 3765. An act for the relief of Herman Trahn;

H. R. 3784. An act for the relief of C. H. Brumfield;

H. R. 3787. An act for the relief of Natale Piavallo, also known as Natale Kiecleck; and

H. R. 4381. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 4421. An act to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think we should have a quorum present before we take up the bill, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Guffey	O'Daniel
Ball	Gurney	Overton
Bankhead	Hart	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hawkes	Reed
Bilbo	Hayden	Revercomb
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hoey	Shipstead
Brooks	Huffman	Smith
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Stanfill
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Butler	Kilgore	Taft
Byrd	Knowland	Taylor
Capehart	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Langer	Tunnell
Carville	Lucas	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Wagner
Donnell	McMahon	Walsh
Downey	Magnuson	Wheeler
Eastland	Maybank	Wherry
Ellender	Mead	White
Ferguson	Millikin	Wiley
Fulbright	Mitchell	Willis
George	Moore	Wilson
Gerry	Murdock	Young
Gossett	Murray	
Green	Myers	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent on official business as heretofore stated.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business. They have been excused.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 2, after the figures "1947", to strike out the colon and the following: "Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask Senators to listen to a statement in explanation of the joint resolution which will take but a few moments. In March 1944 Congress passed a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for what is known as UNRRA. In June of that year we appropriated \$800,000,000 in furtherance of that authorization. The pending measure simply appropriates the balance of the authorization, amounting to \$550,000,000.

When this joint resolution was before the House the House placed in it a number of amendments, some of them apparently legislation and some of them not. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate has stricken out all those amendments and has confirmed the joint resolution simply to carrying out what America undertook to do when Congress passed the \$1,350,000,000 authorization bill. The joint resolution as reported from the Senate committee contains no House amendments at all. For instance, I call attention to the principal amendment of the House, which is what is known as the publicity provision, intended to keep the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid furnished by UNRRA. The Senate committee thought that was a matter which ought to come up when the next UNRRA authorization bill is considered, and that such a provision should not be attached to the pending measure.

The appropriation carried in the pending joint resolution is a part of the authorization made last year. It is our duty to make good that authorization. Of course, there has been much criticism of UNRRA, but without regard to that, the United States Government has promised inferentially, at any rate, to appropriate \$1,350,000,000 for relief purposes, and the joint resolution as reported by the Senate committee striking out all the amendments which the House placed in the bill, provides simply for the appropriation of the balance of \$550,000,000 remaining after the prior appropriation. The Senate committee believes the promise made should be carried out, and the amount appropriated.

I call attention to one paragraph of the report of the committee:

With respect to the so-called free-press provision—

And that was the most important provision the House placed in the bill by way of amendment—

the Department of State called attention to the fact that officials of the Department were negotiating on matters of this kind all the time and feel that they have had some degree

of success in achieving their objectives. It is their feeling that the proposed provision would hinder them in their efforts. Inasmuch as the peoples in those countries to whom relief is being given—and there are millions of them who are right on the starvation line—are not in position at this time to have very much influence with their central governments on the policies that those governments may adopt, it seemed to the committee that to deny those starving people succor unless the conditions laid down in this provision were met would only result in greater suffering to those we are trying to help. The committee, therefore, has recommended the deletion of the proposed language.

Mr. President, I have stated the purpose of the joint resolution. It is a very simple measure. As reported by the Senate committee, it provides simply for an appropriation of the \$550,000,000 which Congress has not yet appropriated, but which has been authorized.

Mr. President, as I stated to the Senator from Nebraska the other day in reply to a question respecting the free-press provision, these matters of legislation can all be taken up when the UNRRA authorization measure, which is now before the House, comes up for action, but they ought not to be taken up now, and we ought to limit ourselves simply to the appropriation. I hope very earnestly that the Senate will adopt the recommendation of the Senate committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. I agree with what the chairman of the committee has said. I am sorry I was obliged to be out of the city when the measure came before the Senate committee. At that time I was attending the funeral of our deceased colleague, Senator Thomas of Idaho. I think the free-press provision quite properly should not be attached to this joint resolution. But I should like to ask a question. Did the committee make any inquiry, and has any assurance been given that UNRRA is checking to see that the money Congress appropriates goes where the American people think it ought to go?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly the question which was raised in the committee, and the evidence indicated that it was. Such questions will always be raised. So far as the \$550,000,000 is concerned, as I see it, having authorized it, having led suffering people in distressed countries to think they would get it, we are duty bound to appropriate the money.

Mr. BROOKS. I think the Senator is completely right; but I shall think that I am correct in saying that the people of the United States are going to expect the Congress to insist pretty soon that the people of the world know that we are feeding them. What benefit can we get from the humanitarian joy of knowing that we are feeding people if they do not know that the American people are sending this money to them?

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator entirely; and when the bill for

the extension of UNRRA comes before the Senate I am willing to go to the very limit to find out whether the money is being properly spent, as the American people expect it to be spent. The American people are of the opinion that we are feeding people who are hungry, that we are clothing people who have no clothes, and that we are furnishing shoes to people who have no shoes. The American people believe that we are taking care of those actually in want in the various countries. But those questions should be raised in connection with the bill authorizing the extension of UNRRA, and not in connection with the pending measure. I hope the Senate will look at it in the same way.

If Senators will examine the printed hearings they will find that the committee considered the subject very carefully. I hope the Senate will pass the bill as it has been reported by the committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me say to the Senator that all the information I can obtain is to the effect that when UNRRA started it was a very haphazard organization. Many persons returning from overseas made very derogatory reports about it. Then we heard that its administration was improving. Now it is proposed to appropriate \$550,000,000, but we have no assurance that the money will go to the people for whom it is intended, or that the people for whom it is intended will have the slightest idea that the American people are giving it. I believe that this should be the last appropriation for UNRRA without insisting that we know where the money goes, and that it goes where we think it goes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator 100 percent.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I was about to yield the floor.

Mr. REED. I should like to talk with the Senator from Tennessee while he has the floor.

I am very glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that in future legislation extending the life of UNRRA, if such an extension is to be made, an effort will be made to insert a provision that the assistance shall go to countries in which the American press can have free access to the news as to what becomes of the money that we are sending abroad. I agree with the Senator from Tennessee that as the bill came to the Senate from the House legislation was written into it; but I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that I am glad to have his assurance, if I correctly understand him, that in future legislation such important matters will be given proper consideration and properly taken care of.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will go further than that. I will say to the Senator that we ought to know whether the needy in the various countries are actually receiving the help which the American people are expected to give them by the passage of this measure and the appropriation of this money.

Mr. REED. I join the Senator from Illinois in believing that it is important that the recipients know where the help is coming from.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is there anywhere, in the reports or elsewhere, any statement of where and how the \$550,000,000 is to be used?

Mr. HAYDEN. This is the way I understand the situation with respect to the \$550,000,000—

Mr. TAFT. Let me ask, in the first place, whether there is any statement as to how the \$550,000,000 is to be used. I have before me the fourth report, as of June 30, which seems to be the last report. I do not find in the hearings any comprehensive statement as to what the money is to be used for, what countries are to get it, and whether it is to be used for food or clothing for displaced persons, or for some other purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator understands that we passed an authorization act providing \$1,350,000,000. We have heretofore appropriated \$300,000,000, leaving \$550,000,000 to be appropriated. Of the \$550,000,000, 10 percent, or \$55,000,000, will be in cash. In the first instance, 10 percent of the \$300,000,000, or \$30,000,000, was in cash, and \$720,000,000 in credit. Under this appropriation of \$550,000,000, there will be available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration \$55,000,000 in cash, and a credit of \$495,000,000, with which to purchase goods in the United States. The testimony before the committee was to the effect that we have practically committed ourselves, and that delay will interfere with obtaining goods on which the Administration has options in the United States. By the 1st of January there will not be \$100,000,000 of this money left. So we know that the purchases are to be made in the United States.

Mr. TAFT. I believe that the Senator is quite correct in stating that, so far as this appropriation is concerned, we are obligated to make it, and I propose to vote for it. I am not concerned with the question as to whether we are bound to do it. What I am asking is whether there is available any information showing which nations are to receive the money, and whether they are to receive food, clothing, or agricultural implements. I notice in the June 30 report that \$40,000,000 is a currency fund to finance purchases outside the United States. Do we know where those purchases are being made, and which countries are receiving the \$40,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Tennessee has the figures.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me give the Senator the figures: Clothing, textiles, and footwear, \$87,300,000; food, \$235,000,000; agricultural rehabilitation supplies, \$36,450,000; industrial rehabilitation supplies, \$72,000,000; medical and sanitation supplies, \$33,750,000; relief and rehabilitation services, \$10,000,000; ocean transportation, \$50,000,000; miscellaneous commodities and accessorial expenses, \$25,000,000; making a total of approximately \$550,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. Those figures refer to the money which is about to be appropriated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Exactly.

Mr. TAFT. Is there a division of that money among the various countries which are to receive it?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not have before me the list of countries. I shall place it in the RECORD later.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I believe that the main part of the \$550,000,000 for supplies will go to five countries in Europe, namely, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, chiefly to Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia, where there has been a severe drought. The proportion of food and clothing, in relation to industrial and agricultural rehabilitation supplies, is going up. Industrial and agricultural rehabilitation supplies represented a much larger proportion of the first part of the program than they represent in the current program.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, this appropriation covers Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Mr. BALL. And, to some extent, China.

Mr. TAFT. In effect, practically all of the \$550,000,000 will go to those five countries; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Will any go to Italy?

Mr. BALL. There is a \$100,000,000 program in Italy to take care of children and expectant mothers.

Mr. TAFT. But it provides for no food?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Arizona will yield to me—

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will show the Senator where it goes. It goes to Albania, Byelorussian S. S. R., which is bordering on Russia; China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Ukrainian S. S. R.; Yugoslavia, and a very small amount—2.2 percent—to all other countries.

Mr. TAFT. Is the Senator putting in the RECORD a statement of the proportion or figures indicating the relative size of these programs?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it was requested that such figures not be put in, because the amounts might change constantly, and it would be misleading if we published the proportions or the percentages.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator think we should at least have information regarding what the plans are for each country, so that we may at least have some idea where the money is going?

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as this measure is concerned, we do not have that information.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think we are committed to the amount under discussion, but I am interested in the fact that we shall soon have another request for funds for the UNRRA. We shall have a request for an authorization of \$1,350,000,000, and it seems to me that when that request comes we should have a definite statement regarding whether these countries will or will not be disappointed in regard to what the plans are, so that we

may know what the plans are for distributing the second allotment of UNRRA funds, before we commit ourselves to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator 100 percent, and I shall join with him in doing everything possible to obtain the facts.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to emphasize what the acting chairman of the committee has said. I hold in my hand a copy of House bill 4649, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, has been favorably reported from committee, and is on the calendar of the House. I also hold in my hand a copy of a rule adopted by the House of Representatives providing for the consideration of that measure in the House. The bill is under general debate in the House of Representatives today. It is expected that it will be voted upon tomorrow. The bill was reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and after it is passed by the House and comes to the Senate, it will be referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The whole policy regarding whether we are going to continue UNRRA can be debated in connection with the consideration of that measure.

The rule adopted by the House is perfectly wide open. The House can vote on the question whether the supplies can be sent into a country which does not permit our news correspondents to enter it; the House of Representatives can vote on anything in connection with consideration of the measure. It is a wide open matter, so it will be thoroughly debated in the House of Representatives; and when the bill comes before the Senate for consideration, there will be the same privilege here.

For that reason, I wish to say that, so far as the pending measure is concerned, all we have to do is to wait about two days until the other measure comes to the Senate from the House of Representatives. There will be opportunity for hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and subsequently there will be opportunity for full debate when the measure comes before the Senate. Therefore, my plea is that the pending measure be not amended, because there is no necessity for doing so.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is the Senator placing in the Record figures showing the quota or allotment to each nation and the amount which each nation has paid into this Organization?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not have those figures.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If they are available, I think they should be placed in the Record. I have received a great many inquiries on the subject, showing the widespread interest in it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Undoubtedly those figures will be presented to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when the new bill comes up for consideration. Undoubtedly the figures are available.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In view of the interest of various Senators, as indicated in the debate, I think the figures should be placed in the Record at this time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I think I can throw some light on the matter. It will be remembered that Governor Lehman testified that the respective countries generally had paid their commitments to the fund, and that in the case of Great Britain, the British would appropriate a fund in addition to the amount to which they were committed; and there were some other additions. So, according to Governor Lehman, the answer is that the countries originally participating in the plan have paid their commitments to the original fund.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That answer is not satisfactory to me. If I can obtain the figures showing the amount which each nation has agreed to contribute and the amount which each nation has paid, I should like to have those figures placed in the Record. I am not satisfied with the general statement regarding the participation of various nations.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can give the Senator the rule whereby the contributions were solicited. The rule was that each one of the forty-odd united or associated nations which joined in the organization should contribute an amount estimated to be 1 percent of its national income during the year 1943. The national income of the United States during that year was estimated at \$135,000,000,000, and on that basis we appropriated \$1,350,000,000. I can also state to the Senator that that sum amounts to 71 percent of the total contributions. We are by far the largest contributor, because we had by far the largest national income.

Whether when the other measure comes before the Senate we shall wish to adopt that rule regarding contributions or some other rule is a question for the Senate to consider. But that is the way the matter was handled in the first place.

I am further advised, as I am sure the Senator from Maryland will confirm, that all other nations which committed themselves to 1 percent contributions—I think there are 46 or 47 of them—have paid the full amounts up to now, except in the case of the United States, and some of them have exceeded their amounts.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I think some one should know the amounts they have paid.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not happen to remember what the amounts of the contributions were.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I shall be very glad to give the Senator from Alabama a list of the contributions.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to have the list placed in the Record. I would not remember it. I want the information available.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator would not remember it. The list to which I refer is a statement of contributions implementing and operating the organization. The last figures which we have been able to obtain are as of September 30, 1945. The figures show, for instance, that Australia agreed to contribute \$38,400,000, and that she has paid the entire amount which she agreed

to pay. The list shows the contributions of all the nations participating in the plan. I ask unanimous consent that the list or statement, as it appears on page 2 of the report submitted by Mr. CANNON, from the House Committee on Appropriations, to the House of Representatives, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—all countries, as of Sept. 30, 1945

[Values in United States dollar equivalents]

Country	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization	Total contributions paid or available on request	
		Amount	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Australia.....	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000	100
Belgium*.....	175,000	175,000	100
Bolivia.....	95,000	32,000	33
Brazil.....	30,000,000	10,000,000	33
Canada.....	69,369,000	69,369,000	100
Chile.....	2,153,000	0	0
China*.....	875,000	875,000	100
Colombia.....	2,356,000	52,000	2
Costa Rica.....	400,000	0	0
Cuba.....	35,000	35,000	100
Czechoslovakia*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Denmark*.....	19,000	0	0
Dominican Republic.....	350,000	245,000	70
Ecuador.....	150,000	0	0
Egypt.....	4,296,000	70,000	2
El Salvador.....	129,000	5,000	4
Ethiopia*.....	9,000	9,000	100
France*.....	700,000	700,000	100
Greece*.....	87,000	87,000	100
Guatemala.....	9,000	9,000	100
Haiti.....	49,000	49,000	100
Honduras.....	59,000	59,000	100
Iceland.....	718,000	718,000	100
India.....	24,042,000	24,042,000	100
Iran.....	18,000	0	0
Iraq.....	18,000	18,000	100
Liberia.....	9,000	9,000	100
Luxembourg*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Mexico.....	3,602,000	1,148,000	32
Netherlands*.....	262,000	262,000	100
New Zealand.....	8,476,000	8,476,000	100
Nicaragua.....	129,000	5,000	4
Norway*.....	52,000	52,000	100
Panama.....	409,000	142,000	35
Paraguay.....	38,000	10,000	26
Peru.....	1,000,000	793,000	79
Philippines*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Poland*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Union of South Africa.....	18,135,000	4,130,000	23
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*.....	1,750,000	1,000,000	57
United Kingdom.....	322,400,000	322,400,000	100
United States of America.....	1,350,000,000	800,000,000	59
Uruguay.....	520,000	485,000	93
Venezuela.....	1,017,000	17,000	2
Yugoslavia*.....	122,000	70,000	57
Total.....	1,882,760,000	1,284,166,000	68

*The Council recommended that member countries whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute 1 percent of their national income for 1943. Countries indicated by the asterisk are those whose area was occupied by the enemy and such countries have contributed only to the administrative expenses.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware has been kind enough to furnish me with a copy of the fourth report to the Congress regarding United States participation in UNRRA. In the report is the same tabulation which the Senator from Tennessee has just obtained consent to have placed in the Record.

Mr. President, I desire to hold the floor for only another moment—

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I merely wish to observe that, as I understand the matter, our authorization of this appropriation was one of the inducements which led many other nations to agree to contribute to the UNRRA fund, and I understand that all the other nations have paid their contributions on the strength of the representation that we would contribute \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is no question about that. What happened, of course, was that there was a meeting of approximately 40 nations which formed the original association. They arrived at a plan which was adopted on November 9, 1943. Subsequently the Congress passed the act of March 28, 1944, adopting the plan and agreeing to contribute. When we did that, in 1944, the other nations followed suit. All of them have made their contributions in proportion to their national incomes, as estimated, in 1943.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I understand the matter, under the act providing the authorization for which we are now asked to appropriate, we shall have met our full obligation under that act when we make this appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Then the question before us is whether we shall continue under that obligation or whether we shall commit ourselves to a new obligation. That question will be taken up by the Senate in connection with consideration of a separate measure, one which now is pending in the House of Representatives, so I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it is now before the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCLELLAN. So we are now under obligation to make this payment or appropriation, inasmuch as the other countries have made the contributions which they had agreed to make.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But the question of whether we shall continue the arrangement and obligate ourselves further is a matter to be settled under another bill which is to come before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Forty-four nations of the UNRRA held a meeting this year in London and adopted the following resolution:

Resolution relating to further contributions
Whereas it is deemed essential to make financial provision for the completion of the work of UNRRA; and

Whereas it is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East 3 months thereafter; and

Whereas the programs of the administration should be subject to continuing consideration in the light of the relative needs of the availability of supplies and finance before any final determination of the extent or cost of such programs can be made;

Resolved, That the Council recommends:

1. That the member governments should make available on the basis of the recommendations contained in sections 4 and 5 of the financial plan an additional contribution approximately equivalent to 1 percent of the

national income of the contributing country for the year ending June 30, 1943, as determined by the following contributing member government.

That is exactly what has been reported to the House of Representatives. That is what the House is debating today and will vote on tomorrow.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Am I to understand that we are asked to duplicate in the future what we have done in the past?

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill which was introduced by Representative SABATH is House bill 4649, and is a very short measure. It reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That the joint resolution of March 28, 1944, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization," is amended in the following respect:

(1) The first section is amended by striking out "\$1,350,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,700,000,000."

(2) Section 9 is amended by striking out "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

That is all there is to the bill which the House of Representatives is now considering. It is being considered under a wide-open rule that the House may vote on any amendment to the bill, including the proposal to deny contributions to countries which prevent activities of our press correspondents.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It may have already been explained by either the Senator from Arizona or the Senator from Tennessee, but what was the reason for striking out the provision at the top of page 3 beginning in line 2 of the pending joint resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. The language did not mean much. It reads:

Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.

That language merely implies hope. That is why we thought that it was utterly unnecessary. Secondly, UNRRA does not make these purchases at all. All that UNRRA will have under this joint resolution is a credit of \$495,000,000, 10 percent being in cash and 90 percent being in credit. If UNRRA should wish to buy some wheat, for example, to be shipped abroad, all it could do would be to go to the Commodity Credit Corporation and say, "We want to buy so many million pounds of wheat for shipment abroad. You buy it for us and we will pay you with the credit which we have been given." So the actual acquisition of any agricultural product, or any manufactured product in the United States is accomplished by the purchasing agent of our Government. UNRRA is not in the market at all.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It makes no direct purchases.

Mr. HAYDEN. It makes no direct purchases. It makes requisitions on the Commodity Credit Corporation, for example.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If we should have a surplus of some commodity which UNRRA requests, the Commodity Credit

Corporation would be in position to furnish it out of such surplus.

Mr. HAYDEN. Exactly. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, arrived at the same conclusion that some others of us arrived at, namely, that the language to which reference has been made did not mean anything of essential importance. UNRRA will have credit in the United States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, UNRRA would have to obtain the goods and materials in the United States in any event.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Of course, Germany, not being a member of the United Nations, receives nothing under this proposal.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The original resolution authorizing the appropriation is perfectly clear on that point. If the Germans and the Japanese need any food, they must depend upon supplies being furnished them by our army of occupation. The agreement which was entered into reads as follows:

The governments or authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services.

Mr. LANGER. Has any appropriation been made for use in Germany or Japan?

Mr. HAYDEN. No UNRRA appropriation has been made for that purpose.

Mr. LANGER. Has any other appropriation been made for that purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes; the Army now has money which it spends in feeding some of the people in Germany, and it will possibly be required to feed people in Japan. However, such work will not be performed by the UNRRA.

Mr. LANGER. Aside from the money which the Army is using, has there been any other appropriation made for the same purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. LANGER. As many of us know, a person of German extraction in this country is not allowed to send any money or supplies to his relatives in Germany.

Mr. HAYDEN. There may have been military reasons for enforcing such a rule in the past, but I do not know that they will continue forever.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the intention of the Government that the Army shall continue to supply necessities to Germans and to Japanese?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; unless the Congress changes its present policy. When the bill to which I have referred arrives on the floor of the Senate it will be subject to amendment. However, under the existing law we depend on the army of occupation to take care of the needs of the conquered peoples.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Arizona will permit me, I may say that the appropriations for the Army in connection with the subject to which the Senator from North Dakota has referred will expire June 30 next.

Mr. LANGER. Many persons have written me and stated that they wished to send supplies to their relatives in Germany, but that our Government has absolutely refused to transport or deliver them.

Mr. HAYDEN. General Eisenhower is now in active charge as Chief of Staff and will be familiar with the situation to which the Senator has referred. I suggest to the Senator that he consult with the General and see if an arrangement can be made for persons in this country to send articles to relatives in Germany.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona has explained very lucidly how supplies, food and provisions are obtained here in this country. I believe, however, that a statement should be made for the information of the Senate with reference to what is done with those supplies after they are obtained. As the Senator has said, no money is paid out, but supplies are turned over to the various governments. UNRRA does not distribute any of the supplies. Distribution is made by the provisional or other governments which may be in control. In the countries in which these supplies are distributed UNRRA does not give supplies solely to the indigent. It gives them to the wealthy as well. The supplies are sold to the wealthy. They are sold for the purpose of raising funds in order to pay the cost of distributing them to the poor and to the indigent. It has been said that that is the most practical method of administering the matter. That may be true, but I do not think it is generally understood that these supplies are not distributed by UNRRA at all, but instead they are turned over to the various governments for distribution. The governments distribute them without any cost on their part because they take the supplies and sell them to those who want to buy them, and use the money resulting from the sales to pay the cost of distribution.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am in entire accord with the suggestion of the Senator that this matter be thoroughly looked into. The time to do it is when the bill to which I have referred comes later before the Senate. I frankly do not agree with him that it is not a proper way to do it. There may be a better way, and I hope the Committee on Foreign Relations will look into the matter carefully.

At the time the original bill was passed the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] questioned the UNRRA officials as to whether or not they would dispose of some of these products by sale and he was so advised. That is a matter concerning which we perhaps do not

have all the facts, but we feel it ought to be thoroughly investigated by the Committee on Foreign Relations when they consider the whole question of policy. We felt that it was not proper to take it up on this joint resolution because it is a legislative and administrative matter.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I am not at all opposing the passage of this joint resolution. I simply wanted to give that information to the Senate so that it may be considered when the other bill, which will prolong the activities of UNRRA, comes up. I think it is a matter which, first, the committee ought to inquire into and which, secondly, the Senate and House ought to act upon.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no doubt that that will be done.

Mr. OVERTON. It may be that the present method is a practical way of doing it, but it does not appeal to me as being a sound business principle at all.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me, upon the other hand, to be the soundest and most business-like way to do it. That is where the argument arises.

Mr. OVERTON. I think on reflection the Senator will come to the conclusion that there may be considerable, shall I say, waste of UNRRA's goods and supplies under the present method of procedure.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if, as we are advised, UNRRA is distributing supplies to those who are wealthy and able to buy, it is probably being done very much to the detriment of those who are suffering and whom we are trying to relieve.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think it will take some time to argue the merits of the question, but let me state briefly what the situation is. UNRRA ships, say, a million tons of wheat to Greece because the Greeks are starving. That wheat has to go through the mill and be made into flour, and then the flour has to be baked into bread and distributed throughout Greece so as to get it in the hands of the starving people. That is done by the Greek Government. We turn the wheat over to the Greek Government, and the Greek Government sees to it that the wheat is milled, and it pays the cost of transportation and distribution throughout Greece. How can it afford to pay for it since it is broke? It can afford because there is a price fixed for the bread, and if a Greek has drachma with which to buy a loaf of bread he is required to pay for it. Sixty percent or more of it has actually to be given away, but those who can afford to pay for it, those who have drachma, are required by the Greek Government to pay, and the money is used by the Greek Government to pay for the milling and transportation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his explanation, but the point I am getting at is whether those in the greatest need are actually being relieved.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; they are. UNRRA has 300 people in Greece to see that no one is overlooked, to see that there is no discrimination because of race, religion, or any other reason, and

to supervise the accounts of the Greek Government, and to see, if there is any profit, that the money is properly used. That is the arrangement. There may be a better one, but it has worked well for UNRRA. If a better one can be found than that which is being carried out now, let us try to find it.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield, I believe the procedure should be carefully and very understandingly explained. As I understand, the goods are not only given to indigents but also to the needy, and the needy may include the rich and the poor alike. If the wealthy received any of the goods and have funds they must pay for the goods, and, as the Senator from Arizona explained, the money thus received is used to distribute the goods in the particular country and, if any money is left over and above that, it goes to make a further contribution to relief. UNRRA maintains a commission to see that everything is conducted in the most efficient way possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the general plan. A way may be found to modify it when the bill is further considered; it may be handled in some other way and improved. I do not think it is a perfect plan, but it was the plan adopted when we first authorized the relief work to be undertaken. We are going to have another authorization in a few days, and then we can discuss other plans.

Mr. MEAD. Should there not be a review of the present plan?

Mr. HAYDEN. By all means, there ought to be a review of it.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I want to take merely a moment. There have been a great many criticisms of inefficiency on the part of UNRRA, and I have no doubt it is inefficient. I received recently a letter from Mrs. Lois Severeid, of New York, who was a member of the UNRRA mission to Greece, and who tells a very graphic story of the difficulties which were encountered and the reasons why there was inefficiency. For one thing, UNRRA was a stepchild of the armed services until the war ended. UNRRA is still completely dependent for shipping and supplies on the government with which it deals. It has no operating force of its own.

I think this letter is a very valuable contribution to the thinking on this whole subject, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, November 4, 1945.

DEAR JOE: Because the Senate is due to consider the appropriation for UNRRA sometime in the near future, . . .

I would appreciate your consideration of my own plea for a look at UNRRA from the standpoint of one who has put in 2 years of intensive struggle to make it work, to get food and clothing to the distressed people of Europe.

I joined the Office of Foreign Relief of the United States Government in September 1943, at which time it was under the jurisdiction of the State Department. By the time I got to Cairo, Egypt, on December 1, 1943, it had come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Economic Administration, and

by January 1, 1944, we were under the control of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which had been set up at the Atlantic City Conference late in 1943.

I was sent over as a stenographer and was the third member of the Relief Administration to arrive in Cairo. We were concerned primarily with planning relief for the Balkans, when they should be liberated, and the British Army should have withdrawn, and we were also concerned with assisting the British Army in operating the refugee camps in the Middle East, which eventually housed some 70,000 Greek and Yugoslav refugees.

Because I have had long experience in working with emergency Government organizations and because of my previous experience in working in foreign countries, I sacrificed 15 pounds of my allowed 55 pounds of luggage on my travels to Egypt (via ATC) to enable me to carry with me a portable typewriter, stenographer's notebooks, pencils, carbon, clips, etc.

One of Congress' chief complaints about UNRRA is that it is inefficient. I submit that Congress is absolutely right, but that UNRRA is unavoidably inefficient. I did not expect to find the advance relief guard operating efficiently when I got to Cairo, at which time we were not an international organization, but under the jurisdiction of the United States Foreign Economic Administration. There is always a time lag between the setting up of any emergency agency, even in the United States Government, the appropriation of funds for its operation, and its efficient operation.

For 3 weeks I had no desk, no chair, and I typed the essential papers on my portable typewriter, which was perched on a window ledge. This was not efficiency. Nor was it efficient for me, later, when UNRRA came into being, and the United States Army and Government administrations quite rightly were no longer willing to supply us with stationery, pencils, etc., etc., and I had to rush out all hours of the day and purchase supplies on the Cairo market, with whatever personal funds I could spare at the moment.

But UNRRA had no funds. No appropriations had been made by any of the Governments who had subscribed to the UNRRA agreement. In understanding the operations of an international organization it must be borne in mind that its operations are carried out by nationals of various countries, who, no matter how hard they try, cannot entirely escape their previous prejudices, habits, and allegiances. Its operations are dependent, first, on grants of funds by the governments of the member nations, and, secondly, on instruments and agencies of national governments. Our transportation and communications were possible only through the use of United States or British military and diplomatic facilities. We had no funds to set up our own, nor no facilities for setting up a system of our own. We were at the mercy of officials of these national agencies whose first concern and legal responsibility was to their own governments and national interests, and not to UNRRA, except to the degree to which they were ordered to facilitate UNRRA by their home offices. This does not mean that there were not men of good will attached to national agencies who were willing to aid us in every way possible, but it does mean that there were those who were not willing to aid us unless so ordered.

Eventually, in February and March 1944, more personnel for UNRRA arrived, but they were all top executives, badly needed, indeed, for present operations in the refugee camps and for planning of their particular fields and services in the relief of the Balkans. However, no top executive can be efficient without adequate secretarial help. At one time there were 25 top officials, serviced stenographically only by me and 2 Egyptian typists, whose every word had to be supervised closely by me because they had not been sufficiently

trained. I can see quite readily how the United States Army and civilian transport officials, who had probably never worked in a foreign country, would conclude that stenographic personnel, which was theoretically available in Egypt, should be furnished from there, and that limited passenger space on ATC should not be used to send out American stenographers. However, there is not only the basic language difficulty, which makes it almost impossible to use a foreign stenographer. They are also almost untrained, as American girls are, in the efficient use of the typewriter.

At this time there was no office manager, so I took over the duties of managing the office, and I begged, borrowed, stole, and, as a last resort, bought desks, chairs, and equipment for these 25 officials. (Remember, at this time there still was no appropriation of any funds by any national government for UNRRA.) The American legation graciously let us stay on in their building but could spare us only half a floor, which consisted of 6 rooms and a hall. It is impossible to house 25 men and 3 girls efficiently in 6 rooms. We did our best, men shared desks, but none of them could work efficiently, particularly in the middle of conferences that others were obliged to hold.

At this time, in March, as I remember, the British government appropriated funds for UNRRA. So we were able to start negotiations for rental of a building, installation of telephones, purchase of office equipment, etc. We had no accountant, but with the help, the patience, and kindness of the United States Treasury representative in Cairo, who was much overworked, but who had agreed to keep UNRRA accounts until our own accounting system was set up, I doubled as accountant until accountants arrived for UNRRA.

Also about this time, Governor Lehman arrived in Cairo, to discuss with the British UNRRA's taking over of relief activities projected for the Balkans, while the British army was still in occupation. This visit, these resulting conferences, and the consequent publicity, greatly activated public interest in UNRRA in Egypt, and we began to have many applicants for work. We had no personnel officer, so I interviewed prospective employees, and shunted off the more likely candidates to the appropriate officers.

Of course, my health broke under the strain of these many activities, and I was shipped off to the United States Army hospital for several weeks—inefficient, of course. I was a year later sent home for the same reason, I had worked so long and so hard that my health broke under the strain, and someone else had to be shipped out to replace me. Most inefficient procedure.

When I returned to work in May, UNRRA had a new office building, new typewriters, new stenographers, accountants, furniture, paper, all essential for efficient operations. I do not mean to imply that there were ever enough stenographers, paper, typewriters, desks, etc., for efficient operations. Our funds and credit were limited. The United States Congress had not yet appropriated funds for UNRRA.

At this time, I was relieved of any responsibility for the Balkan operations, and devoted my attentions entirely to the Greek mission. We encountered the same difficulties that stood in the way of efficient planning and operations as we had in the original Balkan operations. Naturally, Balkan operations as a whole came first, and we had to make do with what was left. Personnel dribbled in whenever the United States Army and the British Army succumbed to the pressure of UNRRA officials in Washington and London, and allowed space to us. We lured as many as possible to the Greek mission.

We set up a training program, organized classes in Greek, in Greece's political and economic history and geography. It was far from efficient, and any trained educator

would have thrown up his hands in horror, but it was the best I could do, and it did help acquaint the people who were going to work in Greece with its language, customs, politics, and geography.

We had no administrative personnel assigned to the Greek mission. Mr. Laird Archer, who was chief of mission, had to concern himself with the policy and planning, and with diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Greek Government in Cairo. So it devolved on me to do what organizational work was required. With the help and suggestions of everyone I could get to listen to me, I drew up an organizational chart, for the Greece mission, and outlined plans for operation in accordance with the policies laid down by UNRRA headquarters, the Balkan headquarters, and Mr. Archer. This was far from efficiency, but it was better than nothing.

Perhaps you have never worked in a foreign country, but if you have you will appreciate the difficulty of the telephone service in Egypt. Egyptian telephone service, probably not too good at best, was overloaded with foreign official and Army demands. If we had to get in touch with the Minister of Public Welfare, say (Egyptian Government offices are open from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. only), it was often impossible to get a telephone call through to him within that period of time. Three-quarters of an hour to put through a call we considered a minor miracle of speed and efficiency.

Apparently certain Members of Congress do not realize that it is often not possible, for diplomatic reasons, for an international organization to be efficient. Say, for example, that as an expert in office routine I conclude that the most efficient method of routing a paper is to send it first to X, who has to act on it, and then to Y and Z for their information. That is the way we would do it in America. But, alas, in Egypt the procedure would be to send the paper first to Z and Y for their information, and lastly to X, who would keep the paper and act upon it. (Remember, we had not enough typists and paper to allow us to duplicate papers.) Now, Z, in this instance, happens to be Egyptian, and he would consider it an insult to his country and to their methods of doing business if I, as an American, route it first to X (who probably is also an American). So, for diplomatic reasons, and to protect the feelings of the sensitive national representatives, we must route it to Z first. This is not efficiency. This instance can, of course, be duplicated in every minor problem of international organization's operations.

With the liberation of Greece in October 1944, we came to the immediate transport of our personnel, equipment (such as it was), and or putting into operation our plans. We were entirely at the mercy of the British Army's decisions as to what personnel was needed for relief in Greece and the order of their importance. The British Army concluded that the top executives were needed first, and so they were sent there, with no secretaries, no typewriters, no paper, no adding machines, to help them carry out their jobs. There was no office furniture because the British Army had concluded that it was more important to take cargo space, limited at best, for food. This was undoubtedly right, but it didn't make for efficiency of relief operations.

Remember that, although the Congress of the United States had made half of its promised appropriations to UNRRA, we had no transport, no communications of our own. We had to rely on the British Army. It often took from 1 week to 10 days for a telegram to get from our headquarters in Athens to Cairo, and vice versa. We were confronted with the spectacle of top officials, stranded in Athens, with nobody to direct them to do the work, and the operating

forces, stranded in Cairo, with no direction. This is not efficient.

I do not think there is one of us who does not agree that military requirements are of first importance, when we are fighting a war. But the spectacle of the American Army and the British Army, on whom we were dependent for transport and communications, shunting everything of a relief nature into second place after everything of a military nature, I submit was not entirely necessary nor efficient on their parts. I could cite you many, many instances when relief interests, i. e., transport of food and personnel, were shunted aside for the transport of Army officers and equipment which had no direct or even delayed bearing on the prosecution of the war.

I can cite other instances of inaction on the part of the military which resulted in relief personnel and supplies being delayed or not transported at all. Of course, the military were severely handicapped in the matter of transport and communications themselves, because the Germans had destroyed the roads, the bridges, the boats, the railroads, etc. But in many instances, when there was transport, the Army refused to allow relief personnel to be transported because of what they—the Army—determined were unsuitable facilities. For example, the British Army allowed women relief workers to go only to Athens, to which large enough boats were sent from Egypt to furnish what the Army considered adequate accommodations for women. The fact that these women, for the most part nurses and doctors, were needed in the islands, and other remote parts of Greece, to which there were no means of transport from Athens, didn't seem to weigh in the consideration of the Army officials at all. We pleaded in vain that they be sent on the cargo boats that were going with troops and supplies—probably the only boats that would go there for the next few months. The women personnel concerned were quite willing to go under any conditions—they were only anxious to get to work, to help the people they had come so far to help, and they couldn't swim that far.

It is impossible to distribute medicines, food, supplies, and clothing efficiently in second-caliber trucks, limited in number to what the Army thinks it can spare, over blasted roads. My personal feeling is that it is an absolute miracle that anything was distributed, that people did get fed. And it is due only to the high courage and determination of those UNRRA personnel who were willing to leave their comfortable homes in America and go forth, on faith, to help the people of Europe, to risk their lives so that people could be fed.

This brings me to my second point—the often circulated report that UNRRA is the laughing stock of Europe. I submit that the only people in Europe who are laughing at UNRRA are those well-fed politicians and cynics who have always laughed at America—because, quite wrongly, since the majority of personnel of UNRRA is American. America is getting the credit (and the blame, if you like) for the UNRRA operations in the eyes of most Europeans.

I submit that the people of Cyros, who had lived for four long years in isolation from the rest of the world except for the Germans, did not laugh when the first American UNRRA man appeared to help them, to distribute foods, medicines, and warm clothing. They wept because anyone cared enough to come to their aid, to share their misery and privation. The spiritual lift was much greater than the material aid.

I submit that the people in the hospitals of Athens, who were cut off from all outside aid, caught between the crossfire of the EAM and the British forces during the revolution in the fall of 1944, did not laugh uproariously when the men of UNRRA risked their lives to bring the old, the ill, and the new-born babies

food and warm blankets, risking their own lives in that murderous crossfire.

I submit that the people of Greece, and I am sure that the story is duplicated throughout the rest of Europe, do not laugh at the spectacle of men and women of good will who have come at personal sacrifice far from their loved ones and comfort and good food and safety, to share with these suffering peoples their misery, their common hunger, and to try to help them.

They are not the most efficient of personnel, the Congress of the United States is quite right, but people who have an interest in their fellow men seldom have the time to be efficient—they are less apt to be concerned with whether or not they get paid, depending on the whim of the Congress of the United States, than are efficient fellows.

But with their courage, their faith, and high hopes they have instilled in the suffering people of Europe the will to struggle onward, the realization that there is some justice, some understanding and sympathy, and appreciation for the hideous tortures they have gone through, through no real fault of their own, and I submit finally that certain Members of the Congress of the United States have no right in the name of humanity to hamstring and restrict and make more difficult the job of these good people in their unselfish efforts to bring aid to the suffering masses of Europe.

Sincerely yours,

LOIS F. SEVAREID.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let the first amendment be stated.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona a question—\$550,000,000 is quite a large sum of money. I feel that I am obligated to vote for the bill, but at the same time, while I am doing that, I also think of how well we could use \$550,000,000 in the United States in making easier the lives of the returning soldiers by building homes for them, building farm-to-market roads, and so on. I have been thinking that the UNRRA organization is overstaffed. Has the Senator any information as to how many employees Governor Lehman has on his pay roll?

Mr. HAYDEN. That information is available in the annual report which is made. I do not happen to have it before me. This is the story, as I understand, of UNRRA employees: It was organized in the middle of the war—the agreement was made in 1943 and we appropriated the first money in 1944—and it was very difficult to secure experienced personnel to handle an undertaking of this kind. I have no doubt at all that there is inefficiency on the part of inexperienced employees. The people who went into it were of the type who could not get into the Army and Navy because of age, but who were imbued with a sort of military spirit, wanting to do good but not knowing how to do it in a business-like way. That has been the trouble.

Now we are advised by General Eisenhower, in his testimony before the House committee, that the situation is being rapidly corrected. Members of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Corps, both in the United States and British Armies, have been detailed to straighten out many of the kinks, and General Eisenhower in his testimony said that there had been a great improvement in recent months.

It stands to reason that if we could get men of experience out of the armed forces, or out of other agencies in our Government, they would be much more efficient than the first group.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I shall be glad to get further information about this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, at this point I should like to put into the Record a statement of the administrative and operating expenses. I ask that the information be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Administrative and operating personnel as of Aug. 31, 1945

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL (AS DEFINED BY UNRRA COUNCIL)

Office:	
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	1,136
Training School, University of Maryland	6
European Regional Office, London	939
Southwest Pacific Area Office, Sydney	67
Mediterranean Office, Caserta, Italy	9
Liaison Office, Berne, Switzerland	2
Poland Temporary Delegation	16
India Temporary Delegation	11
Brazil Liaison Office of Procurement	5
Colombia Liaison Office of Procurement	3
Mexico Liaison Office of Procurement	2
Cuba Liaison Office of Procurement	1
Chile Liaison Office of Procurement	2
Caribbean Liaison Office	1
Total	2,180

OPERATING PERSONNEL² (AS DEFINED BY UNRRA COUNCIL)

Area:	
Displaced persons program (mostly in Germany)	4,952
Albania Mission	26
Belgium Mission	5
Czechoslovakia Mission	19
Denmark Mission	3
France Mission	16
Greece Mission	386
Italy Mission	246
Luxembourg Mission	6
Middle East Office	127
Netherlands Mission	4
Norway Mission	5
Philippines Mission	4
Sweden Office	1
Yugoslavia Mission	143
China Office	40
In training at headquarters	82
Total	6,065

¹ Not including three additional persons from headquarters.

² About 75 percent of the costs of the operating missions, exclusive of base allotments and transportation to overseas stations, are paid from local currency made available by recipient nations.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, my reason for making the inquiry is that I read in the press some time ago that two ladies who were on the pay roll of UNRRA in England, and had been for a year, resigned in disgust, since they had nothing to do. Yet they were drawing pay from the UNRRA funds.

Mr. McKELLAR. We had no proof about that, and it is difficult to keep up with newspaper articles.

Mr. BILBO. My attention was also directed to conditions in the local office of UNRRA in the District of Columbia, where recently a counterfeiting outfit has been uncovered in the office itself. They had one employee who was engaged in counterfeiting Uncle Sam's money, and was operating under four different names. Evidently there must be some loose business somewhere in the formation of the personnel to handle this vast sum of money.

Mr. McKELLAR. All I can say to the Senator in reply is that I never before heard of the incident he has mentioned. I suppose I should have read the papers more closely. I hope to heaven that if there has been any counterfeiting or any other criminal action on the part of UNRRA officials or employees, or anyone else, they will be prosecuted and given the limit, because any person who will cheat, swindle, or defraud in the case of charity money should receive very severe punishment. Under certain circumstances I might tell him where I thought he should go.

Mr. BILBO. Two of these employees of UNRRA—and I understand they were all getting handsome salaries—were caught counterfeiting money at Fourteenth and P Streets, in the District of Columbia. They were working out of the office, which is at 1344 Connecticut Avenue. They are now in custody for counterfeiting.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope they are not only in custody, but that they will soon be tried and put in jail for their crimes, because, regardless of where they work or the nature of their employment, if they are violating the law, they should be punished.

Mr. BILBO. The point I was making was that there must have been some looseness in the organization of those handling this vast sum of money, or they would not have hired as an employee of UNRRA a man who had a record of operating under three different names.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall try to answer.

Mr. BYRD. I understood from the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Arizona that all the other countries had paid their allotments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. We pay about 71 percent of the entire amount, but the other nations have contributed quotas.

Mr. BYRD. It has only been done recently, then.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the testimony before our committee.

Mr. BYRD. Governor Lehman was before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures about a month ago. My understanding is that a country's quota is based upon 1 percent of its national income.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. BYRD. And the country itself fixes the figures as to its national income.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. In other words, the organization apparently has nothing to do with it. Then the payments are made in kind. For instance, a country such as

Brazil may furnish coffee. I understand only about 10 percent of the payment is made in cash.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. The same rule applies to us, of course.

Mr. BYRD. It occurred to me, in the investigation we conducted, that there was no proper supervision to see that the countries which paid in kind made a reasonable charge for what they furnished. They may furnish meat, they may furnish sugar, or some other commodity, but apparently each country determines the amount of its national income on which its 1-percent allotment is based, and also fixes the prices of the materials it furnishes in kind. I merely call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to this because I think when the next bill is drawn it should be put in much better form than the measure which is now before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The matter should be much more carefully gone into. That is a legislative matter, and comes before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I urge the members of that committee, as I have already done, to go into that and all other questions, such as the one raised by the Senator from Mississippi and questions other Senators have suggested. This is charity money, and it should go to people who are in need, who are suffering either for food or clothing or medicine.

Mr. BYRD. Of course, the other bill will come before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course it will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on that part of the amendment to strike out all from page 2, line 2, after the figures "1947", down to and including line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was to strike out beginning with line 8, page 2, down to and including line 11, page 4, as follows:

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until (A) the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Ad-

ministration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

(B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee on Appropriations an original Senate joint resolution, making appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate. The joint resolution carries an appropriation of \$400,000 to be turned over to Mr. Oco Thompson, the financial clerk of the Senate, to pay expenses of investigations which have been authorized. The fund is entirely depleted, and it is necessary to appropriate this money.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 125) was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be

engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rates as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1610, to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1610) to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1945."

TITLE I—COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE

SEC. 101. (a) There is hereby established a Philippine War Damage Commission (in this title referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the President of the United States. One of the members of the Commission shall be a Filipino. The members of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The terms of office of the members of the Commission shall expire at the time fixed in subsection (d) for winding up the affairs of the Commission. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not impair the authority of the remaining two members of the Commission to exercise all of its functions. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. Members of the Commission shall receive their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in connection with their duties as such members, or a per diem allowance in lieu thereof.

(b) The Commission may, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, and may make such expenditures, as may be necessary to carry out its functions. Officers and employees of any other department or agency of the Government may, with the consent of the head of such department or agency, be assigned to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions. The Commission may, with the consent of the head of any other department or agency of the Government, utilize the facilities and services of such department or agency in carrying out the functions of the Commission.

(c) The Commission may prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary for carrying out its functions, and may delegate functions to any member, officer, or employee of the Commission or of any other department or agency of the United States or of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(d) The Commission shall, so far as practicable, give consideration to, but need not await, or be bound by, the recommendations of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission (created by the act approved June 29, 1944) with respect to Philippine war damage. The

Commission shall wind up its affairs not later than 2 years after the expiration of the time for filing claims under this title.

SEC. 102. (a) The Commission is hereby authorized to make compensation to the extent hereinafter provided on account of physical loss of or damage to property in the Philippine Islands occurring after December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and before October 1, 1945, as a result of one or more of the following perils: (1) Enemy attack (including action taken by or at the request of the military, naval, or air forces of the United States in resisting enemy attack); (2) action taken by enemy representatives, civil or military, or by the representatives of any government cooperating with the enemy; (3) action by the armed forces of the United States or other forces cooperating with the armed forces of the United States in expelling the enemy from the Philippine Islands; (4) looting, pillage, or other lawlessness or disorder accompanying the collapse of civil authority or incidental to control by enemy forces: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be payable only to qualified persons having, on December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and continuously to and including the time of loss or damage, an insurable interest as owner, mortgagee, lien holder, or pledgee in such property so lost or damaged: *Provided further*, That any qualified person who acquired any deceased person's interest in any property either (1) as heir, devisee, legatee, or distributee, or (2) as executor or administrator of the estate of any such deceased person for the benefit of one or more heirs, devisees, legatees, or distributees, all of whom are qualified persons, shall be deemed to have had the same interest in such property during such deceased person's lifetime that such deceased person had: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments shall be made in an aggregate amount which exceeds whichever of the following amounts, as determined by the Commission, is less: (a) The actual cash value, at the time of loss, of property lost or destroyed and the amount of the actual damage to other property of the claimant which was damaged as a direct result of the causes enumerated in this section; (b) the cost of repairing or rebuilding such lost or damaged property, or replacing the same with other property of like or similar quality: *Provided further*, That in case the aggregate amount of the claims which would be payable to any one claimant under the foregoing provisions exceeds \$500, the aggregate amount of the claims payable to such claimant shall be reduced by 25 percent of the excess over \$500.

(b) When used in this section, the term "qualified person" means—

(1) any individual, who on December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and continuously to the time of filing claim pursuant to this title, was a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Commonwealth or of the Philippine Republic;

(2) any individual, who at any time subsequent to September 16, 1940, and prior to August 14, 1945, served honorably in the armed forces of the United States or of the Philippine Commonwealth, or honorably performed "service in the merchant marine" (as defined in the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1943);

(3) any church or other religious organization; and

(4) any corporation (or, upon dissolution, its successor if it satisfies the requirements of this paragraph (4)) organized pursuant to the laws of any of the several States or of the United States or of any Territory or possession thereof (including any corporation or sociedad anonima organized pursuant to the laws in effect in the Philippine Islands at the time of its organization), but excluding any corporation wholly owned by the

Commonwealth of the Philippines (or the Philippine Republic).

SEC. 103. The Commission shall make no payment under the provisions of this title—

(a) to any enemy alien;

(b) to any person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy, or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Philippine Commonwealth;

(c) to any corporation or sociedad anonima owned or controlled by any of the persons specified in clauses (a) and (b) of this section;

(d) to compensate for any loss of or damage to property which, at the time of loss or damage, was insured against any one or more of the perils specified in section 102 hereof, except to the extent that the loss or damage exceeds the amount of such insurance, whether or not collectible;

(e) to compensate for any loss or damage—

(1) for which the War Department or the Navy Department is authorized to make payment, or

(2) for which compensation or indemnity is otherwise payable, or has been paid, or is authorized to be paid, by the Philippine Government or by the United States Government or by their respective departments, establishments, or agencies,

unless the Government, department, establishment, or agency concerned has declined to pay compensation or indemnity for such loss or damage;

(f) unless the claimant shall file with the Commission, within 9 months after the enactment hereof, a claim in reasonable conformity with the requirements of this title and such reasonable regulations as shall be established by the Commission.

SEC. 104. (a) No claim shall be paid unless approved by the Commission or its authorized representatives, and on account of each claim so approved the Commission may make immediate payment of (1) so much of the approved amount of the claim as does not exceed \$500 or 1,000 Philippine pesos, plus (2) 80 percent of the remainder of the approved amount of the claim. After the time for filing claims has expired, the Commission shall determine the amount of money available for the further payment of claims. Such funds shall be applied pro rata toward the payment of the unpaid balances of the amounts authorized to be paid pursuant to section 102 of this title.

(b) Of the funds appropriated for the purpose of paying compensation under this title, \$5,000,000 shall be set aside for the payment of claims filed by churches and other religious organizations on account of loss of or damage to property consisting of churches, parish houses, and other property devoted to religious purposes (excluding schools, hospitals, and other charitable institutions). Subsection (a) of this section shall not be applicable with respect to claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property; but, after the time for filing claims has expired, the funds set aside pursuant to this subsection shall be applied pro rata toward paying such amounts as are authorized to be paid pursuant to section 102 with respect to claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property, and shall be applied without discrimination to the proportional payment of all allowable claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property. No payments with respect to such claims shall be made except from the funds set aside pursuant to this subsection.

(c) The Commission may, at its option, make payment, in whole or in part, of the amount payable in the case of any claim authorized to be paid under this title by rebuilding or repairing lost or damaged property, or replacing it with other property of like or similar kind. The amount expended for such purpose in any case, including the

fair value of property transferred to the claimant, shall be deemed to have been paid to the claimant on account of his claim, and such amount shall in no case exceed the amount authorized to be paid under this title on account of such claim. The Commission is authorized to acquire such property, to have such work done, to make such contracts, and to take such other action as may be necessary for the purposes of this subsection.

(d) All of the provisions of this title shall be subject to the requirement that, to the fullest extent practicable, the Commission shall require that the lost or damaged property be rebuilt, replaced, or repaired before payments of money are actually made to claimants under this title.

SEC. 105. Not later than 6 months after its organization, and every 6 months thereafter, the Commission shall make a report to the Congress concerning operations under this title.

SEC. 106. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of \$330,000,000 for the purposes of paying compensation to the extent authorized by this title, and of such sum, not to exceed \$1,500,000 shall be available to pay the expenses of the Commission.

(b) Any sums received by the United States from the Japanese Government or the Japanese people by way of reparations or indemnity on account of the war—

(1) shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States until the sums so covered into the Treasury are equal to the sum of the amounts appropriated for the payment of compensation under this title and the amounts appropriated for carrying out the purposes of title III of this act;

(2) when the amounts covered into the Treasury under clause (1) are equal to the amounts so appropriated, one-half of any further sums so received by the United States from the Japanese shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States and the other one-half shall be paid to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines (or the Philippine Republic) until the amount so paid to such government plus the amounts appropriated for the payment of compensation under this title and the amount appropriated for carrying out the purposes of title III are equal to the amount estimated by the Commission to represent the total loss of and damage to real and tangible personal property in the Philippine Islands from the causes enumerated in section 102 (a); and

(3) thereafter shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 107. Whoever, in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, makes any statement or representation knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues loss of or damage to property for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any claimant any compensation pursuant to this title, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Commission with respect to any claim for compensation pursuant to this title, or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value under this title, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

SEC. 108. No remuneration on account of services rendered or to be rendered to or on behalf of any claimant in connection with any claim for compensation pursuant to this title shall exceed 5 percent of the compensation paid by the Commission on account of such claim. Any agreement to the contrary shall be unlawful and void. Whoever, in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, receives on account of services rendered or to be rendered in connection with any claims for compensation hereunder, any remuneration in excess of the maximum permitted by this section shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

SEC. 109. Except as lawfully provided in policies of insurance heretofore or hereafter issued by the War Damage Corporation pursuant to subsection (a) of section 5g of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, the authority herein granted to the Philippine War Damage Commission shall be in lieu of and shall supersede all authority previously conferred on the War Damage Corporation to furnish protection or pay compensation with respect to property situated, at the time of loss or damage, in the Philippine Islands, and the protection authorized to be extended and the compensation authorized to be paid by the Philippine War Damage Commission shall be in lieu of all protection heretofore extended or authorized to be extended by the War Damage Corporation with respect to property situated, at the time of loss or damage, in the Philippine Islands, except to the extent provided in policies of insurance heretofore or hereafter issued by the War Damage Corporation. The War Damage Corporation is hereby prohibited from providing for or paying compensation for war damage in the Philippine Islands except to the extent provided in its policies of insurance heretofore or hereafter issued in consideration of a premium paid therefor.

SEC. 110. The classes of property enumerated in this section, whether situated in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, are hereby excluded from protection, compensation, or consideration under this title, and the Commission shall not make any payment, directly or indirectly, on account of loss of or damage to such classes of property:

(1) Accounts, bills, records, films, plans, drawings, formulas, currency, deeds, evidences of debt, securities, money, bullion, furs, jewelry, stamps, precious and semiprecious stones, works of art, antiques, stamp and coin collections, manuscripts, books and printed publications more than 50 years old, models, curiosities, objects of historical or scientific interest, and pleasure aircraft;

(2) Vessels and watercraft, their cargoes and equipment, except (a) vessels used or intended to be used exclusively for storage, housing, manufacturing, or generating power, (b) vessels while under construction until delivery by the builder, or sailing on delivery or trial trip, whichever shall first occur, and (c) vessels propelled by sail;

(3) Real property (other than standing timber, growing crops, and orchards) not a part of a building or structure;

(4) Intangible property;

(5) Passenger-carrying motor vehicles except those used principally for commercial purposes;

(6) Property diverted to the Philippine Islands, by authority of the United States Government or otherwise, as a result of war conditions; and

(7) Property in transit (a) which at the time of loss or damage was insured against war perils, or (b) with respect to which insurance against such perils was available, at the time of loss or damage either at reasonable commercial rates or from the United States Maritime Commission.

SEC. 111. All departments, commissions, offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States Government, upon the written request of the Commission, are authorized to make delivery and conveyance to designated claimants, or to the Commission, of any surplus property of the United States in the Philippine Islands deemed by the Commission to be similar to that for which compensation is requested, or to be suitable for the rebuilding or repair of the property damaged or destroyed. The transfer of such property to such claimants shall be at the fair value of the property as fixed by the dis-

posal agency. The Commission shall pay such fair value to the disposal agency.

SEC. 112. The War Damage Corporation is authorized and directed to consult with, and in every manner possible to assist and cooperate with, the Commission, to aid the Commission in its performance of duties hereunder, and to make available to or deliver to the Commission all records, claims, files, and other documents in its possession pertaining to Philippine claims. The Commission is authorized to give such weight as it may deem proper to any reports, certificates, or recommendations of the War Damage Corporation, or its adjusters or claims service offices.

SEC. 113. The Commission shall notify all claimants of the approval or denial of their claims, and, if approved, shall notify such claimants of the amount for which such claims are approved. Any claimant whose claim is denied, or is approved for less than the full allowable amount of said claim, shall be entitled, under such regulations as the Commission may prescribe, to a hearing before the Commission or its representatives with respect to such claim. Upon such hearing, the Commission may affirm, modify, or reverse its former action with respect to such claim, including a denial or reduction in the amount of a claim theretofore approved. All findings of the Commission concerning the amount of loss or damage sustained, the cause of such loss or damage, the persons to whom compensation pursuant to this title is payable, and the value of the property lost or damaged, shall be conclusive and shall not be reviewable by any court.

TITLE II—DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

SEC. 201. In order to expedite the disposition of surplus property of the United States in the Philippine Islands and to aid in—

(1) repairing and replacing buildings, equipment, and other property of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and other governmental units in the Philippines, in cases where such buildings, equipment, or other property have been damaged, lost, or destroyed in the war, and otherwise restoring and facilitating the normal operations of governmental units in the Philippines;

(2) restoring and providing essential public buildings, services, works, and utilities, including hospitals, schools, and other institutions furnishing essential health and welfare services in the Philippines; and

(3) rehabilitating the economy of the Philippines and aiding and encouraging private enterprise in such economy; the Department of State, the disposal agency for the Philippines designated under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, acting through the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner"), is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, without reimbursement, property of the United States now or hereafter located in the Philippine Islands and declared surplus under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, upon such terms and conditions, including the use or disposition of such property by the Commonwealth of the Philippines, as the Commissioner may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 202. At the time any such property is so transferred to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Commissioner shall make a record of (1) the items transferred, (2) the condition of such items, and (3) his estimate of the fair value of such items. The Department of State shall furnish a copy of such record to the Surplus Property Administrator, and shall also make quarterly reports to the President and the Congress concerning the administration of this title.

SEC. 203. Any surplus property now or hereafter located in the Philippines which is not transferred to the Commonwealth of

the Philippines under section 201, may be disposed of by the Commissioner by sale, upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner determines to be best suited for achieving the purposes stated in section 201, and without regard to other provisions of law relating to the sale or disposition of property of the United States. Any such sale may be made for a consideration greater or less than the fair value of the property concerned. In making such sale, the Commissioner may accept pesos as consideration. Any such surplus property which has not been disposed of by the Commissioner may be requisitioned by any other department or agency of the United States for its own use; and, upon the receipt of any such requisition, the Commissioner shall transfer such property to the requisitioning department or agency upon reimbursement of the fair value thereof. The proceeds derived from any disposal of surplus property by the Commissioner under this title shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. If the consideration upon any disposal of property by the Commissioner be other property, such other property may be disposed of by the Commissioner in the same manner as surplus property located in the Philippines.

SEC. 204. No military weapons, munitions, or toxic gas shall be transferred or otherwise disposed of under this title.

SEC. 205. The Commissioner is authorized to appoint an advisory committee to advise him upon the action to be taken by him under this title.

SEC. 206. The fair value of the property transferred to the Commonwealth of the Philippines under this title, as estimated by the Commissioner, shall not exceed \$30,000,000 in the aggregate.

SEC. 207. The Commissioner may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the performance of his functions under this title, and may delegate and authorize successive redelegations of any authority conferred upon him by this title to any officer or employee of his agency or of any other department or agency of the United States or of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

TITLE III—RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AND ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES

SEC. 301. As a manifestation of good will to the Filipino people, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) the sum of \$120,000,000, to be allocated from time to time by the President of the United States among the various programs set forth in sections 302, 303, 304, and 305, and (2) such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 306 to 311, inclusive.

PUBLIC ROADS

SEC. 302. (a) As recommended in a report based upon an investigation now being made in the Philippine Islands by the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, and to the extent that the findings in such report are approved by the President, the Public Roads Administration is authorized to plan, design, restore, and build, in accordance with its usual contract procedures, such roads, essential streets, and bridges as may be necessary from the standpoint of the national defense and economic rehabilitation and development of the Philippine Islands.

(b) The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to provide training for not to exceed 10 Filipino engineers, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands from the regularly employed staff of the Philippine Public Works Department subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in the construction, maintenance, and highway traffic engineering and control necessary for the continued maintenance and for the efficient and safe operation of highway transport facilities.

efficient and safe operation of highway transport facilities.

PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES

SEC. 303. (a) As recommended in a report based upon an investigation now being made in the Philippine Islands by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and to the extent that the findings in such report are approved by the President, the Corps of Engineers is authorized to carry out a program for the rehabilitation, improvement, and construction of port and harbor facilities in the Philippine Islands, such work to be done by contract, insofar as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and in accordance with established procedures applicable to river and harbor projects.

(b) The Chief of Engineers of the Army is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to provide training for not to exceed 10 Filipino engineers; to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands from among the engineer officers of the Philippine Army and the regularly employed staff of the Philippine Public Works Department subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of port facilities and other works of improvements on rivers and harbors.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

SEC. 304. The Philippine War Damage Commission, within the limits of the appropriations allocated to it for carrying out the provisions of this section, is authorized to compensate the Commonwealth of the Philippines (or the Philippine Republic), the provincial governments, chartered cities, municipalities, and corporations wholly owned by the Commonwealth of the Philippines (or the Philippine Republic), in the Philippine Islands, for physical loss of or damage to public property in the Philippine Islands occurring after December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and before October 1, 1945, as a result of the perils listed in section 102 (a) hereof, in any case in which compensation for such losses or the rebuilding, repair, or replacement of the lost or damaged property is not provided for by the transfer of surplus property under section 201 hereof, or provided for under the provisions of this title other than this section or otherwise provided for by the United States Government or any department or agency thereof. To the fullest extent practicable, the Commission shall require that any lost or damaged property for which it decides to award compensation under this section shall be rebuilt, replaced, or repaired before payments of money are actually made to claimants under this section. The Commission in its discretion may request the Federal Works Agency or the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army to undertake the rebuilding, repair, or replacement of property for which the Commission awards compensation under this section, and, from the funds available for carrying out the provisions of this section, may transfer to such Agency or Corps of Engineers the funds necessary to pay for the work requested. The Federal Works Agency and the Corps of Engineers are authorized to rebuild, repair, or replace property in accordance with any such request of the Commission and to expend the funds so transferred to them for such purpose. The Commission shall have full power to select, and fix the priority of, cases in which compensation will be awarded or property rebuilt, repaired, or replaced under this section, and to determine the amount of such compensation and the extent to which such property will be rebuilt, repaired, or replaced, taking into account the relative importance of various projects to the reconstruction and reconversion of the economy of the Philippine Islands and such other factors as the Commission deems relevant.

PUBLIC HEALTH

SEC. 305. (a) The Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency is authorized to cooperate with the Government of the Philippine Islands, and with other appropriate agencies or organizations, in the rehabilitation and development of public health services and facilities throughout the Philippine Islands.

(b) To accomplish such purposes the Public Health Service shall at the earliest practicable time survey the health situation in the Philippine Islands, and is authorized to replace, expand, or install such health services and facilities in the Philippine Islands as are deemed essential to preservation of health, and may assist in the rehabilitation and development of a Philippine quarantine service for prevention of introduction of disease from abroad or from one island to another. The Public Health Service may set up demonstrations and establish training centers in the Philippine Islands; may establish and maintain in the Philippine Islands a school or schools for the purpose of providing practical instruction in public health; and may, at any time prior to January 1, 1948, provide 1 year of training in appropriate schools or colleges in the United States to not more than 100 Filipinos, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in public health methods and administration. It may replace equipment and supply reasonably necessary additional equipment, utilizing for this purpose, so far as possible, surplus property, and may recommend to the Commission the repair or construction under the provisions of section 304, at any time prior to July 1, 1950, of buildings deemed essential to the rehabilitation of public health and quarantine functions.

INTERISLAND COMMERCE

SEC. 306. (a) In order to restore and improve interisland commerce in the Philippine Islands, the United States Maritime Commission is authorized to charter under such terms and conditions (including nominal rates of charter hire) vessels of less than 2,000 gross tons to individuals, corporations, or cooperatives or other forms of business organizations in the Philippine Islands if the Commission determines that they possess the ability, experience, financial resources, and other qualifications, necessary to enable them to operate and maintain the vessel in the interisland commerce in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That any charter entered into under the authority of this section shall contain a provision requiring that the vessel shall be operated only in the interisland commerce in the Philippine Islands.

(b) The Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, is hereby authorized to permit not exceeding 50 Filipinos each year, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), to receive instruction in the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y. The persons receiving instruction under authority of this section shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments, to be paid from the same appropriations, and, subject to such exceptions as may be determined by the chairman, United States Maritime Commission, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation, as cadet midshipmen at the Merchant Marine Academy appointed from the United States; but such persons shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States merchant marine by reason of their graduation from the Merchant Marine Academy.

INTERISLAND AIR NAVIGATION

SEC. 307. (a) The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce

is authorized to acquire, establish, operate, and to maintain a system of air-navigation facilities and associated airways communications services in the Philippine Islands for interisland airways operation and to connect the Philippine airways with international and interoceanic routes.

(b) The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to train not exceeding 50 Filipinos each year, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in air-traffic control, aircraft communications, maintenance of air-navigation facilities, and such other airman functions as are deemed necessary for the maintenance and operation of aids to air navigation and other services essential to the orderly and safe operation of air traffic.

WEATHER INFORMATION

SEC. 308. (a) The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce is authorized to establish meteorological facilities in the Philippine Islands as may be required to provide weather information, warnings, and forecasts for general agricultural and commercial activities, including meteorological service for the air routes on which air-navigation facilities are operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and to maintain such meteorological offices until the Philippine Weather Bureau is reestablished and in position to assume responsibility for the service.

(b) The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to train not to exceed 50 Filipinos in the first year and not to exceed 25 Filipinos in each succeeding year, the trainees to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), and the training to include meteorological observations, analyses, forecasting, briefing of pilots, and such other meteorological duties as are deemed necessary in maintenance of general weather service, including weather information required for air navigation and the safe operation of air traffic. The training of these employees shall be in addition and not in lieu of Weather Bureau employees to be trained under current Weather Bureau appropriations.

PHILIPPINE FISHERIES

SEC. 309. (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Government of the Philippine Islands, and with other appropriate agencies or organizations, in the rehabilitation and development of the fishing industry, and in the investigation and conservation of the fishery resources of the Philippine Islands and adjacent waters.

(b) To accomplish such purposes the Fish and Wildlife Service shall conduct oceanographic, biological, fish cultural, technological, engineering, statistical, economic, and market development studies and demonstrations and fishery explorations, and in conjunction therewith may establish and maintain a vocational school or schools of fisheries in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of providing practical instruction and training in the fisheries; and may, at any time prior to July 1, 1950, provide 1 year of training to not more than 125 Filipinos, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in methods of deep-sea fishing and in other techniques necessary to the development of fisheries.

(c) The Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized to acquire, construct, maintain, equip, and operate such research and experimental stations, schools, research and exploratory fishing vessels, or any other facilities in the Philippine Islands that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(d) The Maritime Commission is authorized, upon recommendation of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, to make arrangements for the transfer by sale or charter of small vessels, considered by the Maritime Commission to be satisfactory for the purpose, to be used in the establishment and continuance of a fishing industry to be operated in or near the Philippine Islands. Such transfers may be made on such terms and conditions, including transfer for a nominal consideration, as the Maritime Commission may approve, but only if, in the opinion of the Fish and Wildlife Service, such small vessels so to be used for Philippine Island fishing are not needed by the fishing industry of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEYS

SEC. 310. The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is authorized to continue, until June 30, 1950, the survey work which was being conducted by it in the Philippine Islands prior to December 7, 1941. The Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is authorized to train not exceeding 20 Filipinos each year, to be designated by the President of the Philippine Islands subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in order that they may become qualified to take over and continue such survey work on and after July 1, 1950, and to pay all expenses incident to their temporary employment and training.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 311. (a) The Government of the Philippine Islands shall provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the execution of the projects herein authorized.

(b) The several bureaus and agencies of the Government authorized by this title to undertake projects in the Philippine Islands are hereby authorized, in the prosecution of such projects, to cooperate with the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth (or the Philippine Republic), and to accept contributions of labor, materials, and money from such Government and its political subdivisions and to utilize such labor, materials, and money in the prosecution of such projects.

(c) Wherever in this title the training of Filipinos at the expense of the United States Government is authorized, the head of the bureau or agency under whose supervision or control the training is given may establish minimum requirements as to education and experience, provide for competitive examinations, or establish such other standards for qualification for such training as in his judgment may seem necessary and advisable, and under such regulations as may be adopted from time to time may provide for the payment of all expenses incidental to such training, including, but not limited to, actual transportation expenses to and from and in the United States, allowances for tuition, educational fees, and subsistence.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 875), and section 8 of the act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), any Filipino who is appointed for training or instruction as provided in this act may be admitted to the United States for such training or instruction upon certification to the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the head of the bureau or agency under whose supervision the training or instruction is to be given that such entry is necessary in connection with the training or instruction: *Provided*, That the privilege of entering or remaining in the United States for such purposes shall terminate within a reasonable time after discontinuance of the training or instruction or upon failure of the person appointed to abide by the conditions of his appointment: *And provided further*, That the head of the bureau or agency concerned may at any time terminate the appointment of any person ap-

pointed under this act if in his judgment the best interests of either the United States or the Philippine Government make such action advisable, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

(e) Unless otherwise provided by law this title shall expire on June 30, 1950.

TITLE IV—THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER

SEC. 401. Until the Philippine Islands attain their independence, the functions, powers, and duties exercised in the Philippine Islands by any officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be exercised under the general supervision of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and the officers, employees, offices, missions, and other agencies exercising such functions, powers, and duties shall be deemed to be attached to the office of the High Commissioner.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, having explained this bill on a previous occasion, unless there are some questions, I am reluctant to go over the ground the second time. The purpose of the bill, briefly, is to rehabilitate the Philippine Islands in the least costly way we can provide.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there are some minor technical amendments I wish to bring to the attention of the chairman of the committee. On page 19, line 22, the following language appears:

As recommended in a report based upon an investigation now being made.

The investigation has been completed. I offer an amendment to strike out the words "now being", in line 23, on page 19.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. The same language appears on page 20, beginning in line 19, as follows:

As recommended in a report based upon an investigation now being made.

I offer an amendment to strike out the words "now being", in line 20, on page 20.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. On page 28, line 24, of the bill, the full title should be "The United States Maritime Commission." I offer an amendment to insert the words "United States" before the word "Maritime."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I spoke to the chairman of the committee the other day with respect to paragraph (d) of section 311, appearing on page 31 of the bill. The question was raised by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that after the quota is filled, a Filipino would have a different status under the immigration law when the Philippines become independent than he previously had. That suggestion was contained in a letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service which I placed in

the RECORD. I took the matter up with the drafting service, and Mr. Murphy of that service rewrote the paragraph, and, in order to make perfectly clear what will be done before and after independence with respect to Filipino students who come to the United States, I offer the amendment prepared by the drafting service.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, it is proposed to strike out lines 3 to 22, inclusive, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

(d) Any Filipino who is designated for training or instruction as provided in this act may be admitted to the United States for such training or instruction upon certification to the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the head of the bureau or agency under whose supervision the training or instruction is to be given that such entry is necessary in connection with the training or instruction, notwithstanding the provisions of section 8 of the act of March 24, 1924 (48 Stat. 462; 48 U. S. C. 1238), and notwithstanding any provision of the laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, expulsion, or registration of aliens: *Provided*, That such admissions shall be deemed pursuant to section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 154; 47 Stat. 607; 54 Stat. 711; 8 U. S. C. 203): *Provided further*, That the privilege of entering or remaining in the United States for such purposes shall end within a reasonable time, to be fixed by regulation of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General, after termination of the training or instruction: *Provided further*, That the head of the bureau or agency concerned may at any time terminate the training or instruction of any person under this act if in his judgment the best interests of either the United States or the Philippine Government makes such action advisable, and his decision shall be final and conclusive: *Provided further*, That any such Filipino who shall fail to depart from the United States within the reasonable time fixed by regulation, as herein prescribed, shall be subject to being taken into custody and deported, as provided by section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162; 8 U. S. C. 214).

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator respecting the attitude of the committee toward the bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, has the amendment been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not been disposed of.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, has the Senator from Maine any objection to the amendment?

Mr. WHITE. No.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask that the amendment be disposed of first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. I now yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. I want to be sure of my understanding as to the attitude of the committee toward the bill. I have had

the belief that it came to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the committee. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. TYDINGS. There was no adverse vote in the committee which passed on the bill.

Mr. WHITE. That is what I understood.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, what is the total sum involved in this bill?

Mr. TYDINGS. The total sum involved in the bill cannot be given definitely in terms of money for the reason that a portion of the aid given to the Filipinos is in the form, first, of the sale of surplus property now in the Philippines, which those in charge of the property say cannot, in most cases, be economically transported back to the United States, and that to maintain it in the Philippines will entail a larger expense than perhaps its salvage value would justify. Therefore, if we eliminate items of that kind from the bill, which mean a great deal to the Philippines, the amount of remaining money would consist of approximately \$330,000,000. Of that \$330,000,000 there are \$200,000,000 in the War Damage Corporation. The Filipinos had no chance to obtain war insurance. However, by a letter of the Chairman of the War Damage Corporation it was provided that, even though they could not obtain insurance, they would be entitled to insurance up to \$100,000,000. So we have perhaps a legal as well as a moral obligation to the extent of \$100,000,000 of those funds which are now a profit to the Government, inasmuch as they were paid in and no money was paid out. So if we subtract that again from the amount of money provided by the bill that would reduce it to \$230,000,000.

However, the bill contains a provision that any money which may be received from Japan by way of reparations for damages shall be placed in our Treasury rather than in the Filipino treasury until the amounts provided for in this bill are completely liquidated.

So there is a reasonable possibility—I do not say it will happen—that when all the accounts are checked up, the cost of this program to the Treasury of the United States will be very much smaller than the figures which now appear in the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In rehabilitating the Philippines to what extent are we going with respect to private property that is destroyed? Are we undertaking 100-percent rehabilitation?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; we are not.

Mr. McCLELLAN. To what extent are we going?

Mr. TYDINGS. We have adopted the philosophy of the average fire-insurance policy. Most of the fire-insurance policies contain the 80-percent clause. We have provided a top of approximately 75 percent of the estimated damages sustained for the Philippine War Damage Commission to pay. In addition to that we have eliminated every claim which is not filed by a national of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, and, difficult as it may be for us to realize it, that eliminates immediately one-third of

all the claims. The Chinese, who represent a large percentage of the population in the Philippines and who are quite largely interested in its industries and merchandising, are not included under the provision of this bill. So, therefore, we have eliminated, to begin with, one-third of all the private property claims, and are paying approximately 75 percent of the remaining private-property claims. And we have eliminated automobiles, jewelry, furs, and articles of that sort, because they are nonproductive in the rehabilitation of the Philippines, and we have centered our efforts on those things which, when reconstructed, will contribute to the economy and rehabilitation of the islands, rather than to pay claims to persons who might then leave the country and live on the money.

We have, furthermore, provided that the money so appropriated shall be used to reconstruct the industries and the buildings which have been damaged, rather than to pay in cash, the whole philosophy being to start the wheels of industry turning again so that employment will follow in their wake.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator. I should like to inquire further. How far are we to go with regard to rehabilitating or reconstructing Government property? Are we to go all the way with respect to such property?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; we are not. The bill provides first of all that the Government may receive without paying for it up to \$30,000,000 worth of the surplus property we now have in the Philippines. After that point the Government would buy any surplus property it wanted to acquire.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think the Senator misunderstood me. What I am inquiring about is with reference to Government buildings or property of any character, which belonged to the Government or municipalities.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Arizona is familiar with the situation, and I will ask him to answer that question.

Mr. HAYDEN. The report which we received was to the effect that the Philippine National Government, the provinces, and cities, had suffered damage to the extent of about \$195,000,000.

Mr. TYDINGS. To Government property.

Mr. HAYDEN. To Government property. The theory of the committee was, first, that we would reimburse them as we reimbursed private individuals, at the rate of 75 percent. So we said, "At the outside, your reimbursement will be \$150,000,000. Of that, \$30,000,000 will be in the form of surplus property, which you may obtain as a gift. That leaves \$120,000,000. We will not give you a cent of that in cash." We sent to the islands some men from the Corps of Army Engineers. They are looking over the reports to which I referred a while ago. The reports relate to ships sunk or damaged, the repair of ports, and so forth.

Mr. TYDINGS. And repair of bridges, roads, and other facilities.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. We are undertaking to do constructive work for the

people of the Philippines which will help them to help themselves. That is the situation.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me interject to say that in the course of the war the commander in chief in the Philippines issued orders to the Filipinos to destroy bridges, machinery, and other property, and told them that the Federal Government would compensate them. Therefore the thought projected by the Senator from Arizona is that in the case of public buildings, bridges, and other public enterprises, instead of giving the Filipino Government the money we are working out a plan for the rehabilitation of certain structures which were destroyed, and providing the sum of money which he has specified to be spent by us, under our own rules and under our own discretion, to accomplish rehabilitation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wonder if on other islands we have similar obligations which we shall have to meet.

Mr. TYDINGS. I know the Senator will agree with me that when we consider the whole Filipino problem, in view of the action taken in behalf of UNRRA, it is very difficult to withhold this practical help for a people who fought and died by our side. They have been completely loyal, and have contributed a great deal to the hastening of VJ-day.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am not complaining, but I understand that the assistance rendered through UNRRA goes also to those who were our allies, and whom we liberated.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. They stood by our side.

Mr. TYDINGS. The situation in the Philippines is somewhat different. The Filipino people were under our own flag.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think we owe them something, but I wished to inquire how far we were going.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is this bill different from the \$100,000,000 bill which the Senator introduced when he came back from the Philippines?

Mr. TYDINGS. It is the same in philosophy, but not in extent. It differs in extent only because full evidence has been adduced as to the need.

Let me say to the Senator from North Dakota that before we began consideration of the bill we asked the War Damage Corporation to make a comprehensive survey in the Philippines. We had figures from the military authorities, and we had figures from the Filipinos, but we wanted a survey by an independent agency of experts. The over-all picture of the damage which occurred in the Philippines is, roughly, approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars. As I have explained, this bill will probably cost the American Government finally not more than \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000, if it costs that much, and with good fortune it may be that it will not cost us \$100,000,000.

Mr. LANGER. Is the amount provided in the pending bill in addition to the \$100,000,000 provided by the bill which the Senator originally introduced?

Mr. TYDINGS. No. The pending bill supplants the former measure. We have thrown certain restrictions around the expenditure, so that the amount of increase will probably come back into the Treasury.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know why the Chinese are excluded.

Mr. TYDINGS. For this reason: If we included the Chinese we would have to include the British and the Dutch. We do not know whether those Governments, from the reparations which they will receive, will pay the claims of Americans who were in Java or Burma. The committee, therefore, excluded other nationals, with the understanding that in the future we would accord to any other nationals in the Philippines the same treatment accorded by foreign governments to our nationals, wherever they might be located.

Mr. LANGER. The majority of the Chinese claimants are not our nationals, are they?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. What proportion of the total claims is represented by the claims of the Chinese?

Mr. TYDINGS. I should say that the claims of Chinese, British, and Dutch nationals together amount to nearly a third of all the damage claims which could be filed in the Philippines. They have all been excluded for the reasons which I have stated, after very careful consideration.

Mr. LANGER. What proportion of the claimants are Chinese?

Mr. TYDINGS. I should say a substantial proportion. I have not the figures at hand. They are in the report. My recollection is that more than half of them are Chinese.

Mr. LANGER. Would the Senator have any objection to including them in this bill?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes. It would mean a tremendous change. Let me say to the Senator that we are not unsympathetic to that situation. Intelligent legislation will depend upon what reports we receive, how the claims are distributed, and many other factors. For example, suppose Japan should pay \$1,000,000,000 in reparations. Suppose we should forego our share of it, and let the Chinese, who certainly deserve well of us, have it, and suppose we should provide that Chinese nationals in the Philippines should be compensated on the same basis as that which applies to others provided for in the bill. It was because of all those imponderables that we did not venture into the field of foreign nationalism at this stage.

Mr. LANGER. As I understand, the committee is not going to discriminate against the poor Chinese.

Mr. TYDINGS. No. We are sympathetic; but this is not the time to consider that question. We could not consider it intelligently.

Mr. LANGER. I am in favor of this bill, but I wished to be sure that the Chinese were given the same protection as that accorded to other nationals.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think we might say that even China, while not in a very satisfactory financial condition, could perhaps assist our nationals in China in replacing some of the buildings destroyed. The Chinese could at least provide local currency. So we simply left this question for a future deal, so to speak, with the governments of those countries where we have nationals who have lost their property during the war. We should like to see them receive the same kind of treatment, so far as it is within the capacity of those governments, that we give their nationals in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. TYDINGS. As the Senator from Ohio says, when we know what that is, we will do our part, in line with what I have already stated.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement in support of the bill.

The destruction of property in the Philippine Islands, as estimated by the War Damage Corporation, is about \$800,000,000. That loss is divided as follows: \$195,000,000 of public property; \$139,000,000 of church property; and \$464,000,000 of private property. That is an estimate, but it is an estimate made by intelligent men.

At the beginning of the war we adopted the policy of insuring all property in the United States. The President of the United States set aside \$100,000,000 for the purpose of insuring American property which might be destroyed by bombing or otherwise. In the early part of 1942 we enacted a law extending such insurance all over the United States. It followed the general policy of the British Government, which levied a tax on every piece of property, and from that tax paid the war damage. We could not levy a direct property tax, so we had to make the insurance system a voluntary system. But it was to a large extent a Government affair. We charged people in the Mississippi Valley just as large premiums as we charged on the coast, although the risk was probably only a fifth or a tenth of what the risk was on the Atlantic coast. We adopted that principle.

Under the President's first declaration the plan was extended to the Philippine Islands. We were unable to continue the voluntary system in the Philippine Islands simply because the people there were not able to take out the insurance. Besides, we did not know whether we would ever get the islands back, what their condition might be, or whether we could check the damage. So the plan was not extended to the Philippine Islands, although the original act authorized it to be so extended, and although, so far as I can see, the principle was absolutely applicable. It was applicable in Hawaii, and to a limited extent we have paid out of that fund war damages to persons in Hawaii. I believe that some damage in this country has been paid for.

So far as I am concerned, in the consideration of this question, the Philippines are a part of the United States. They fought on our side. They were a possession of the United States. To my mind, for this purpose they were just as

much American citizens as the people of this country, and I thought we should treat them approximately as we would have treated people in California if California had been similarly devastated. If there had been an invasion of California, I cannot doubt that, with the policy established by the War Damage Insurance Act, we would have paid all the war damage in California. In the case of the Philippines we know what the actual condition is. The Philippines are the only part of the United States which has suffered physical damage, and I believe we should be extremely generous in settling the Philippine claims.

We have provided, in effect, that the war-damage insurance funds shall be effective up to 75 percent, provided the money is used for the replacement of property actually destroyed. Under the insurance plan, the government would have been able to insure its property, just as a State would have been able to insure its property in this country. We have provided approximately \$150,000,000 worth of work or surplus property for the Philippine government. That also is approximately on a 75-percent basis. But we feel that they should participate. They are able to provide labor, perhaps, to help in the reconstruction. They are able to borrow money locally for that purpose if they do not have the money themselves—and they may have the money.

So in their case we have provided that the Federal Government itself will have work done and will expend money and will give surplus property up to \$150,000,000. That is to be done by the Federal Government, so far as the roads are concerned. The Public Roads Administration will rebuild the roads to the extent that the Commission thinks that should be done and is possible to do under this total over-all limitation. The Army engineers are directed to rebuild the wharf facilities. The Commission will also call on the Army engineers or the Public Roads Administration to rebuild the railroads, for instance, and to put them back into operating condition, or to rebuild the electric-light and public-service plants. That will be the course of the larger operations. If there is any money left, other damage may be paid for—for instance, in order to help the government replace some of its public buildings and public property.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Will the Senator give us an estimate of the total amount of money which the American people will contribute for the rehabilitation of the Philippines?

Mr. TAFT. The total cost probably will be in the neighborhood of \$450,000,000, to cover a total, actual, out-of-pocket loss of \$800,000,000. If we obtain reparations from Japan, which otherwise probably would go to the Philippines, where the damage occurred, we shall reimburse ourselves from those reparations. Furthermore, from the insurance plan we have collected \$220,000,000 worth of war-damage-insurance premiums, and I think that money can

properly be limited to the repairing of damage. In other words, the people in this country had their insurance. They were fortunate; there was no bombing here; and we have premiums in the amount of \$220,000,000. That money has been put into the Treasury. In substance, it will cover approximately 75 percent of the private-property damage for which we shall make reimbursement. So we can hardly say that that money will come out of our general tax receipts. Thirty million dollars of the \$450,000,000 will come out of surplus property. Probably it would cost more to bring it back to this country and sell here than to turn it over to the Philippine government.

So I do not believe the actual out-of-pocket expense will exceed the expense of the Army and the Navy and the Army engineers and the Public Roads Administration in replacing the main facilities of the Philippine Islands.

I do not think our action is in any way overgenerous. I believe very strongly that in the Far East our whole prestige and the future opinion of the people of Far East of the United States will depend, as it has in the past so successfully, on our treatment of the Philippine Islands. If we can set up the Philippine Islands again so that they can move forward, so that they will not have to spend 5 or 10 years in scraping together the funds or whatever else it may be necessary for them to have in order to try to rebuild their cities and to replace their manufacturing facilities, I feel very strongly that throughout the Far East we shall receive from our contribution, because of our accomplishment in finishing the great job we have done in the Philippine Islands, a credit which will amount to far more than any money which we are called upon to spend under this bill.

Mr. President, I very strongly hope that the pending measure will be passed unanimously by the Senate, and I feel confident that we have worked out the fairest and most practical way of carrying through this great purpose.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am in favor of the bill, and I wish to state briefly my reasons for supporting it. There are intangible assets in this picture which amount to far more than the tangible assets. We know how the "underground" in the Philippines worked with the few American soldiers who escaped from Bataan and Corregidor into the mountains. We know how, by and large, the Philippine people cooperated with our military forces and made MacArthur's success possible. We may ask why that happened. The answer must be that in the Philippines the people generally felt that the Americans would carry through to the end, to see that the liberties of the Philippine people were regained. The Filipinos remembered the treatment which America had showered, we may say, on them in the years following our entrance into the Philippines. The Philippine people themselves are an example of how to bring about peace in this world. In other words, I mean that when we went into the Philippines, the Filipino people were a backward race. We did not take

from the Philippines; we gave to the Philippines. We took education to them; we took to them the American concept of the inviolability of contracts. We took to them, to a large extent, what has been known as the American way. The Philippine people, by and large, have appreciated what we gave to them.

Then the war came. The result was that we were paid back a hundredfold for all the generosity and all the fair dealing which we had bestowed on the Filipinos.

As has been suggested by the Senator from Ohio, the next century may belong to the Far East. China, with her 450,000,000 people, is in a state of ferment. China has been our friend. Why? The Chinese remember what we did in the days of the Boxer Rebellion. Mr. President, all of us recall that when indemnities were demanded from China, the United States was the one nation which said to China, "We do not want an indemnity. You take it and send to America the best young brains you have and let them receive an education in America, and then return to your land." That paid dividends a thousandfold.

Mr. President, now we are telling the people of the Philippines that America is going to spend \$450,000,000 to aid them in their work of rehabilitation. That is no small sum. Of course, a large proportion of it has already been accumulated in insurance premiums. But, Mr. President, we shall spend that \$450,000,000 to rehabilitate the Philippines, to rebuild universities, churches, highways, schools, and docks, and thus to bring into existence once again the economic life of a country which has been blotted out. We are trying to bring economic help to the Philippines. But that is not all, Mr. President; we are again doing for an Asiatic people what we did during the Boxer Rebellion days. We are endeavoring to manifest brotherhood in action. Words are cheap. Deeds are what count. We are sowing seed so that in future years it may well be said that America, looking ahead in 1945, did that thing which kept her safe in the emergency of this day and generation.

Mr. President, I am in favor of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1610) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the consideration of the second measure which I understand the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland desires to have considered, the Federal pay bill (S. 1415) be made the unfinished business, subject to the following conditions: That the bill will not be taken up actively before the Senate until noon tomorrow, and that in no event will there be a vote upon the bill itself until Monday next or some day thereafter.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, merely in order to clarify the Senator's unanimous-consent request, I may say that he referred to the second piece of legislation which I desire to have considered. Senate bill 1610 has now been passed. The second measure is Senate Joint Resolution 119 which is a simple measure fixing a date for holding the next Filipino election. Passage of the joint resolution has been requested by the President of the Philippines.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, earlier in the day I objected to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from California that the Federal pay bill be made the unfinished business. Since then informal discussions have taken place between Members of the Senate who are especially interested in the proposed legislation, and I believe that the request now made by the Senator from California embodies a tentative agreement entered into by all interested parties. I have no purpose to renew my objection.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 119 to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 119) to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am sorry that I did not hear the reference to the joint resolution because I was conversing with another Senator when the Senator from Maryland asked that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. TYDINGS. The joint resolution is to provide for national elections in the Philippine Islands. It results from a message which was sent from the White House a few days ago in which President Truman and President Osmeña joined.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 119.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, although the joint resolution is short and speaks for itself, I wish to make a brief explanation of it.

As a result of the war which took place in the Philippine Islands, the poll books, election registers, and all the election machinery were largely destroyed. It is, therefore, difficult to hold an election in the Philippine Islands as of today. Furthermore, the country is economically paralyzed and many of its people are

dislocated. It has been necessary for the Army and the Navy to go in and feed the people and take possession of wide areas. Because of the war, it was not possible to hold elections on the date specified in the Filipino Constitution. One of the reasons for that situation was that the Japanese were in possession when the date for the elections arrived. Since then it has not been possible to hold elections. It is now necessary that the country be politically reconstituted by an election of a president, vice president, and members of congress.

The pending joint resolution proposes to fix a date, providing that the Philippine government does not fix a prior date. The joint resolution will be effective only in the event that the Philippine Government fails to act.

The joint resolution comes before the Senate upon the request of the president of the Philippine Islands, as well as upon the request of the President of the United States. I cannot see why any Senator should oppose the measure. It is merely an additional one to help the Filipinos get back into their former stride of balanced, stable, political and governmental operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 119) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That elections shall be held for national elective offices under the Commonwealth of the Philippines not later than April 30, 1946. The present Philippine Congress shall fix the date for such elections, and the date fixed shall not be subsequent to April 30, 1946. Should the present Philippine Congress fail to fix such date, then April 30, 1946, is hereby fixed as the date elections shall be held for national elective offices under the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. The president and vice president then elected, the senators then elected (who shall be all but those then in office whose terms continue until December 30, 1947), and the members of the house of representatives shall take office, and the elected Philippine Congress shall convene in regular session not later than May 28, 1946. The present Philippine Congress shall fix the date or dates for the assumption of office and for the convening of the elected Philippine Congress in regular session, and the date or dates fixed shall not be subsequent to May 28, 1946. Should the present Philippine Congress fail to fix such date or dates, then May 28, 1946, is hereby fixed as the date for assumption of office and the convening of the elected Philippine Congress in regular session.

SEC. 3. The term of office of the president, vice president, and representatives then elected shall expire on the date which would have been the case had they assumed office on December 30, 1945. The terms of office of eight of the senators elected at such elections shall expire on the date which would have been the case had they assumed office on December 30, 1945; and the terms of eight senators then elected shall expire on the date which would have been the case had they assumed office on December 30, 1943. Division of the senators elected at such elections into these two classes shall be made in accordance with the constitution and laws of the

Commonwealth of the Philippines. The term of any senator then elected to fill a vacancy in a term expiring on December 30, 1947, shall expire on that date.

SEC. 4. The manner of holding such elections shall be as provided by the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The preamble was agreed to.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the majority leader what is the program for the remainder of the afternoon?

Mr. BARKLEY. I understood that following the passage of the joint resolution relating to elections in the Philippine Islands the so-called pay bill was to become the unfinished business.

Mr. DOWNEY. That was the agreement, but it was also agreed that consideration of the bill would be postponed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. I believe that tomorrow the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] desires to have the Senate take up the bill from the Committee on Commerce which is known as the ship sale bill, consideration of which will not take very long. The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] has indicated his willingness to allow consideration of the pay bill to be temporarily laid aside while the ship sale bill is being considered.

There is an informal understanding that the pay bill will not be voted on before next Monday. That does not mean, however, that amendments offered to it may not be voted upon during the remainder of the week. I believe that the Senator from California has agreed that on next Monday consideration of the pay bill may be temporarily laid aside in order to consider the hospital bill. So far as I can tell at the present moment, when those matters are out of the way the pay bill will be given an unrestricted right-of-way.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator yield for a question or an observation?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Kentucky has indicated that on tomorrow the ship sale bill will be taken up, and he has expressed the belief that little opposition will be voiced to it, and that it will be speedily disposed of. I have had no occasion to see the bill or make a study of it, but I believe I should say that I have received some letters extremely critical of at least one provision of the bill, and whether it will lead to controversy I do not know. I merely say that for the information of the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a chance we always take when a bill is taken up. Frequently we are optimistic about controversial provisions of the bill, and when we get into it we find the optimism was not justified. But I would say that by and large the bill will not take a great deal of time. The program, so far as I can foresee it now, is as I have stated.

The understanding is that the pay bill is the unfinished business, but that there will be no further proceedings on it today. Therefore I suggest that we take up the Executive Calendar and dispose of that, with the view of recessing until tomorrow.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 693) entitled "An act for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and the Senate agree to the same.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
J. M. COMBS,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move the adoption of the report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWNEY in the chair), laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

Col. Clark Kittrell, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 27, 33 U. S. C. 642), vice Col. Malcolm Elliott, relieved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank Olsen to be Register of the Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand this nomination may go over for another day.

Mr. WHITE. This is the Idaho nomination?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles A. Donnelly to be Col-

lector of Internal Revenue for the district of Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Floyd S. Daft to be senior scientist.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Leslie Richard Groves to be Assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified immediately of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, December 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5 (legislative day of October 29), 1945:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Hungary.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.)

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from January 3, 1946

X Maj. Charles Llewellyn Gorman, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Albert Carroll Morgan, Infantry (temporary colonel).

To be lieutenant colonel with rank from January 4, 1946

X Maj. John LaValle Graves, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from January 5, 1946

X Maj. Herbert William Kruger, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. William Earl Watters, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Leo Henry Dawson, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Milton John Smith, Air Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Carl Budd Wahle, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Lester Vocke, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Leon Dicks, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Herman William Fairbrother, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Thomas Edward Meyer, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. LaRoy Sanders Graham, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Francis Lavelle Ready, Cavalry.

X Maj. David Hottenstein, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Ray Brooks Floyd, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Ray Eugene Marshall, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Karl Clifford Frank, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Clyde Anderson Burcham, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Maj. Randall James Hogan, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

Maj. Robert Nicholas Young, Infantry (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. James Frederick Phillips, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Douglas Valentine Johnson, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Frederick Williams Watrous, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Charles Elford Smith, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Raymond Edward Culbertson, Air Corps.

X Maj. Maynard Harper Carter, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. LeGrande Albert Diller, Infantry (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Robert Parker Hollis, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Isaac Davis White, Cavalry (temporary major general).

X Maj. Max Hosmer Gooler, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Joseph Howard Harper, Infantry (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Newton Farragut McCurdy, Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. John Julius Dubbelde, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

Maj. Joe Ford Simmons, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Clarence Turner Hulett, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel).

X Maj. Daniel Powell Poteet, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Gerson Kirkland Heiss, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Ransom George Amlong, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Walter Howard DeLange, Field Artillery (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Robert Kelsey Haskell, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel).

X Maj. Ralph Adel Snively, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general).

X Maj. Claude Armenius Thorp, Cavalry.

X Maj. Aloysius Eugene O'Flaherty, Jr., Infantry (temporary colonel).

To be first lieutenant with rank from January 19, 1946

Second Lt. Dimitri Alexander Kellogg, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Richard Traber Batson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

X Second Lt. Charles Calvert Benedict, Air Corps (temporary captain).

X Second Lt. Edward Lee Shelly, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Second Lt. John Hugh Buckner, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. John Jones Upchurch 3d, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Allen Knowlton, Cavalry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lawrence Harold Bixby, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. DeWitt Clinton Armstrong 3d, Infantry (temporary major).

- × Second Lt. Keith Gordon Lindell, Air Corps (temporary major).
 × Second Lt. Robert Nelson Smith, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. George Anthony Rebh, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Howard Deane Elliott, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Samuel Nairn Karrick, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward James Hardebeck, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Frank Ambler Camm, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Fred Brenning Waters, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edmond Lawrence Faust, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Arthur Leslie Freer, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Raymon Dempsey, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Douglas King Blue, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Howard Franklin Wehrle 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Paul Roscoe Ellis, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John McClure, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Louis Theodore Seith, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Robert Ralph Fishel, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. James Oliver Frankosky, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Thomas Daniel Harrison, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward Elmer Bennett, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Edward Joseph Bielecki, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Walter Hugh Cook, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Creel Marshall, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 × Second Lt. William Johnson Talbott, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Darrie Hewitt Richards, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Clarke Duncan Hain, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Albert Emmanuel Saari, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Milton Ernst Stevens, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Cecil George Young, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Richard Lewis Evans, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Love Starnes, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Vernon Keith Sanders, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Guthrie Hillman, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Charles William Lenfest, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Thomas Quinton Donaldson IV, Cavalry (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Jack Jean Jones, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Mitchel Goldenthal, Corps of Engineers (temporary major).
 × Second Lt. Lowell Boyd Fisher, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Belleau Burlin, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Carpenter Raaen, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. George Kunkel Sykes, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Edward Michael Costello, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Emmett Robinson Reynolds, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Charles Glenn Glasgow, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. James Randolph Richardson, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Franklin Prague Shaw, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Herbert Gordon Kolb, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Francis Hamilton Bonham, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Second Lt. Ralph Mills Hofmann, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Charles Stuart MacVeigh, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Frederick Mark Smith, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Arthur Beardsley Grace, Jr., Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Charles Clifford Pinkerton, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Conrad Epping Koerper, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Frederick Sherwood Porter, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edward Rice Ardery, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Milton Albert Behn, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Robert Morse Wood, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. John Franklin White, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Roger Alexander Bertram, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ralph Lincoln Cadwallader, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Thomas Henry Beeson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
 Second Lt. Robert Emil Fiss, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Leslie Buckingham Harding, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Robert Myers, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Rexford Herbert Dettre, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. James Bernhardt Cobb, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Joseph Louie Hamilton, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Walter William Hogrefe, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Henry Frederick Grimm, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Charles Asbury Holt 3d, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Robert Seton Maloney, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John Leroy Weber, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Michel Andre George Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Francis Xavier Kane, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Stephen Otto Benner, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Quentin James Goss, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John George Moses, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 × Second Lt. Cleo Merton Bishop, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. William Ernest Hensel, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Earl LeRoy Hehn, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Thomas Everett Griess, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Dan Morey Parker, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Wendell Lowell Bevan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. James Alfred McKinney, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John Frank Johnson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Foster Stephens, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Francis McDermott, Air Corps (temporary major).
 × Second Lt. Donald Henry Vicek, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Vernon Edward Trinter, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 × Second Lt. Hiram Glenn Turner, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Laurence Shortall, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 × Second Lt. Harold James Bestervelt, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Charles Edward Hardy, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Frank Edward Boyd, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Joseph Harrison Dover, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Jacob Shultz, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Arthur Kerig, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. John Robert Nickel, Signal Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. James McClain Huddleston, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edmund Barber Edwards, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. John Miller Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Robert Muldrow, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Ralph Joseph Truex, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Stewart Canfield Meyer, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Frederick Clayton Spann, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Thomas Isaac Cary, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Floyd Oralee Tobey, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Frederick Martin King, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Edmund James Carberry, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Reed Hahn, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Ben Lee Baber, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Henry Anson Barber 3d, Infantry (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. George Spoor Weart, Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Paul Edward Andrepont, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Lawrence Philip Bischoff, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. John Gray Wheelock 3d, Cavalry (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Gregg Henry, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Lowell Lyndon Wilkes, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Marion Hopkins May, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. William Bernard Smith, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. McGlachlin Hatch, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Vasco John Fenili, Cavalry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Rex David Minckler, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Francis Casimir Kajencki, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
 Second Lt. Adrian St. John, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. John Joseph Courtney, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Leo Mose Blanchett, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Merle Landry Carey, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Alfred Lukacs Toth, Infantry (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Kirby Alexander Gean, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
 Second Lt. Russel McKee Herrington, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
 × Second Lt. Robert Guy Kurtz, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. Walter Richard Talliaferro, Air Corps (temporary major).
 Second Lt. George William Porter, Air Corps (temporary major).

- Second Lt. Clifford James Moore, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Edwin James Willcox, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Joseph Hynes, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Jacob Luther, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Frederick Pitts, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Anson Marston, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Richard Howell Broach, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph William Benson, Signal Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Erwin Kuffner, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Potter Foote, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Clifton Lewis Butler, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Roderic Thomas Wriston, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Eugene Willbourn, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Hixon Shaffer, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Dana Lee Stewart, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Robert Michael, Infantry (temporary major).
- Second Lt. James Edward Kelleher, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Roy Alexander Sanders, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Moses Joseph Gatewood, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Hugh Mease, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Jay Gorman, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Alden Hine, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lester George Taylor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lee Boyer James, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Hayes Fritz, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Gregory Hoyt, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Louis Locke Wilson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Douglas Blakeshaw Netherwood, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Willis Ledbetter, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Harold Kilburn Roach, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Henry John Ebrey, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Patrick Gerald Wardell, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Justus Cobb, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Algin James Hughes, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Ernest Lacy, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Second Lt. Younger Arnold Pitts, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Warren Joseph Lane, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Harold Staats Walker, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Edmund Larned, Jr., Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Roy Lindsay Bowlin, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Thomas Walsh Flatley, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arvid Paul Cronquist, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Francis Alfano, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Sprague Beightler, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Emerson Bush, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Joseph Sebesta, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Joseph Peeler Stabler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Jessup David Lowe, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Raymond Cecil Brittingham, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Jesse Benjamin Hollis, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Oliver Williams DeGruchy, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Earl Stoll, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Shirley Wood, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Clarence Maude Davenport, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Roger Louis Fisher, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Victor Arnold Franklin, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Lamar Hardy, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Russell Jackson Smith, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert LeVerne Davis, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Virginio Lorenzo Antoniolli, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Hepburn Bruner, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Riley Mitchell, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Pearson Wade, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Leslie Doyle, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Crocker Catlin, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Walter Edwin Nygard, Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Thomas Bates Windsor, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Eugene Baden, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George William Criss, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Donald Warren Thompson, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Richard Turner Schlosberg, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert James Rader, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Gilmore McNamara, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Arthur Vincent Jackson, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Bradley Lundberg, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Howard Anthony Linn, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Edward Harrington, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Alexander McGough 3d, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Gerard Vincent Cosgrove, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Willard Baer, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Sidney Zecher, Cavalry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Winthrop Armstrong, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Robert Logan Edwards, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Roy Ross, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Fisher Frakes, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Robert Morehead Cook, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Diebold Brady, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Norman David Greenberg, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Norman Daniel Cota, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Frank Terry Ellis, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Kamell Maertens, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Pete Daniel Pavick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. John Frederick Daye, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Luck Danforth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Henry Joseph Mazur, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Harry Hall Pritchett, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. James Alfred Rippin, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).
- Second Lt. John Edgar Van Duyn, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Edward Michael Flanagan, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Joseph Alexander Stuart, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. John Edward Roberts, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Jacob Norris, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Altus Emory Prince, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Dennis Healy, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Thomas Edward Ramsey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Daugherty Mason Smith, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Thomas Robert Watson, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. William Edwin Waters, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Thomas Russell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Robert John Walling, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Cecil Wray Page, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Albert Lossen Lane, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Alvin Wirt, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Eugene Lewis, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Burton Francis Hood, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Edward Henry Murray, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. John Everard Hatch, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. James Marshall Little, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Myron Haines Dakin, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Herbert Suddath Lewis, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Henry Hodgen Kirby, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Kearle Lee Berry, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. Joseph Anthony Riccio, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Barton Kyle Yount, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. George Harvey Watson, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Robert Stewart, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Herbert Eugene Kemp, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Theodore Thomas Lutrey, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. James Roland Anderson, Field Artillery (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Charles Lester Heitzel, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Robert Leonard Lawrence, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).
- Second Lt. Darwin Jack Kitch, Infantry (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Ernest Darius Scott, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Jacob Whitman Klerk, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. Lester Meltzer, Air Corps (temporary captain).
- Second Lt. William Johnston Hovde, Air Corps (temporary major).
- Second Lt. James Hamlin Schofield, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. William Douaire Neale, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Leopold Dworak, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Charles Herbert Burr, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. John Daniel McGowan, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. James Daniel Moore, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Donald Franklin Powell, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Robert Victor Whitlow, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Barton James Mallory, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Donald Ernest Griffin, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. James Franklin Hackler, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. John William Barnes, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Thomas Wilson Brown, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Hugh Fagan Jordan, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Kenneth Ecklund Buell, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Hiram Pietsch, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Robert Lee Bullard 3d, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. William Martin Thompson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. William Joseph Cook, Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. Britt Stanaland May, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Lyle Marvin Lappin, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. George Romanta Kinney, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Donald Kyle, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Second Lt. Elvy Benton Roberts, Infantry (temporary major).

Second Lt. Edward Allen Doran, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Robert Hugh Fautt, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Chester John Butcher, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lieutenant George Thomas Prior, Air Corps (temporary major).

×Second Lt. John Milton Cutler, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Rossignol Lovett, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Boone Seegers, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Arthur Pershing Hurr, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel).

Second Lt. Sidney Conrad Peterman, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Wesley James Curtis, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Ernest Charles Raulin, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. David Harvey Barger, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Henry Benton Saylor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Carlos Maurice Talbott, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Robert McNeely Peden, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Everett Edward Lowry, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Thomas Henderson Farnsworth, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. John Joseph Nazzaro, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. James Creelman Huntley, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Morton Campbell Carmack, Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. Joseph Edward Nett, Signal Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Frederick Dolby, Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Elbert Pritchett Epperson, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Everard Kidder Meade, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Lucian Dalton Bogan, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. Marvin Jay Berenzweig, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Jack Fontaine Dulaney, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Raymond Francis Ruyffelaere, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. Howard Everett Moore, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. William Harold Dannacher, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Victor Anthony Cherbak, Jr., Air Corps (temporary major).

Second Lt. James S. Changaris, Infantry (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Haywood Hume, Air Corps (temporary captain).

×Second Lt. Thomas Arthur Mesereau, Infantry (temporary major).

Second Lt. Melvin Sidney Thaler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

×Second Lt. John Parsons Wheeler, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Roy Robertson Wilson, Infantry (temporary captain).

Second Lt. John Harvey Linton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Eugene August Wink, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain).

Second Lt. William Henry Tucker 3d, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Stanley Livingston James, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. Belmonte Pasquale Cucolo, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

Second Lt. James Anthony Aleveras, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant).

To be first lieutenant with rank from January 21, 1946

Second Lt. Robert Tompkins Blake, Field Artillery (temporary captain).

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Fletcher Emory Ammons, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 17, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

To be major

Capt. Eugene Rhea Chapman, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 8, 1946, subject to examination required by law.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. Forest Vernon Bockey, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1946.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Homer E. Williams, Calera, Ala., in place of R. E. Bowdon, Jr., resigned.

Mabel G. Matlock, Irvington, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Leigh V. Burch, Seale, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

ARKANSAS

Ibrie D. Trice, Roe, Ark., in place of W. F. Bock, retired.

CALIFORNIA

Helen L. Hellwig, Bodega Bay, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Jeanne E. Merlan, Valley Ford, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

COLORADO

Fern Conklin, Fraser, Colo., in place of E. E. Carroll, retired.

William Kloster, Ramah, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Martha C. Dana, Roggen, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Charlotte Johnson, Somerset, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

GEORGIA

Cyrus E. Tolbert, Omega, Ga., in place of C. H. Tolbert, transferred.

HAWAII

Jack A. Hall, Elelee, Hawaii, in place of J. I. Silva, retired.

ILLINOIS

Cornelia Runyan, Colona, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Myrtis P. McChuskey, Maunie, Ill., in place of J. E. Farny, deceased.

KANSAS

Doris M. Ralston, Lincoln, Kans., in place of G. W. Ryan, deceased.

MAINE

Arthur A. Sprague, Liberty, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Ois C. Brackett, Rangeley, Maine, in place of H. H. Herrick, deceased.

MARYLAND

Maude R. Phelps, Clarksville, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Mary E. Cavey, Ilchester, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Ethel Goddard, St. Marys City, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

MINNESOTA

Howard M. Drinkwater, Zumbro Falls, Minn., in place of A. H. Sugg, retired.

MISSISSIPPI

Lula M. Flippen, McCarley, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

MISSOURI

Bernice W. Stites, Barnhart, Mo., in place of James Macnish, retired.

Andrew P. Drury, Bloomsdale, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Laura M. Leach, Martin City, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

M. Vernon Davis, Newtown, Mo., in place of A. E. Duley, transferred.

MONTANA

Martin P. Browne, Lambert, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Bertha Paulson, Sandcoulee, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

NEBRASKA

Maud M. Young, Belvidere, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Fred A. Ott, Hooper, Nebr., in place of G. H. Looschen, resigned.

Helen Queen, Macy, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

NEW JERSEY

William L. Mongan, Berlin, N. J., in place of W. K. Bittle, transferred.

NEW YORK

Edith M. McEwen, Colton, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Marie Gardner, Fly Creek, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Leonard A. Cafferty, Harpursville, N. Y., in place of M. E. St. John, resigned.

George D. Davison, Highview, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Dorothy B. Driscoll, Kauneonga Lake, N. Y., in place of T. E. Driscoll, resigned.

Harry Burns, Williamstown, N. Y., in place of J. F. Healy, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Hazel E. Wilson, Fittstown, Okla., in place of R. H. Floyd, resigned.

OREGON

Margery A. Kron, Garden Home, Oreg. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

PENNSYLVANIA

Frank A. Chesaro, Brackenridge, Pa., in place of L. F. Matthews, removed.

Homer C. Wheatman, Unionville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

TENNESSEE

Louise White, Clairfield, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Hayden Glover, Elmwood, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

WISCONSIN

Jennie Ruid, Loretta, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Vivian A. Edberg, Radisson, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

WYOMING

E. Kathleen Galloway, Winton, Wyo., in place of K. L. Marceau, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 5 (legislative day of October 29), 1945:

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Charles A. Donnelly to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR CORPS

Floyd S. Daft to be senior scientist in the United States Public Health Service, effective date of oath of office.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Leslie Richard Groves to be assistant to the Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance.

POSTMASTERS

IOWA

Robert N. Culbertson, Blairsburg.
Hans A. Tvedte, Dolliver.

MISSOURI

Thomas W. Sincox, Washington.

NEW JERSEY

Katherine Stilwell, Blawenburg.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nelda L. Spruill, Pinetown.
Woodie G. Ammons, Robbinsville.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edwin S. Blakeslee, East Smithfield.
Evalyn M. Roberts, Morgantown.

VIRGINIA

Minnie P. Chambers, Arvonla.
H. Warren Conant, Chincoteague Island.
J. Walter Bailey, Woodstock.

WEST VIRGINIA

Nannie V. Duncan, Crumpler.
Ernestine Harris, Fenwick.
Howard H. Altizer, Newhall.
William T. Moomau, Petersburg.
Alma D. Gwinn, Shrewsbury.
Esther White, Stollings.
Carlos V. H. Cook, Van.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art supremely glorious, we most fervently pray that the spirit of our Master may more thoroughly obtain in the ranks of men. When reviled, He reviled not again, but bore with patience and fortitude the burden of His mission. O let us not fear the clouded face of hu-

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man nature; through the things of time, space and sense, out of pain and discord, let come that freedom of peace and harmony toward which the world of men moves and strives.

Keep our Republic free, O God, from those sins which have wrecked so many lands, leaving only the monuments of ruin and dismay. Persuade us that no section of our social order can live built on the crumbling rocks of selfish desire and disunity. Preserve us, we beseech Thee, from the graveyard of divergent groups and grant that we may never be guilty of denying to any man those rich privileges guaranteed by our founding fathers. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2518. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1580. An act to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such organization.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two letters.

Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he expected to make later today in the Committee of the Whole an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Admiral Land and a copy of a wire sent by Admiral Land to Harry Bridges.

GENERAL HURLEY

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers have a phrase "speaking off the cuff." Some of our diplomats, and I refer particularly to Tyler Kent and Gen. Pat Hurley, who are supposed to be diplomats and represent the opinion of the United States, have taken it upon themselves to make their own policies and refuse to cooperate. I believe General Hurley, before he uttered a word, should have consulted with the President of the United States and acted as a true diplomat.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand certain telegrams which I have recently received. These bear on a matter we had up last week when the deficiency bill was before the House. Let me read one from Phoenix, Ariz.:

Local conditions regarding need of veterans' hospital more acute every week. Veterans from all over America arriving daily and no hospital facilities available. In the name of justice, please speed building of hospital here in valley of Maricopa County, Ariz.

Respectfully,

G. A. Todd,

Member of Veterans' Hospital Committee, Representing United Spanish War Veterans.

This wire is one of several, all carrying the same thought and plea, I have received confirming what I said in debate on the bill last week—that the building of veterans' hospitals is urgently needed. Time will not permit reading one from Commander Grant, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and others.

RETURN OF SERVICEMEN OVERSEAS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on the problem of the transportation of soldiers and sailors back home, I have some definite information from a man who up until a couple of days ago was working on a Victory ship, the *Petersburg Victory*, if you want the name. That ship has been transferred by the Maritime Commission from the service of bringing soldiers home to an intercoastal shipping company for commercial service. I am also informed that there are 14 other ships, at least, concerning which positive knowledge is had that this same thing has happened. I think this is all wrong. I do not believe commercial shipping, coastwise or otherwise, should be allowed in any respect to interfere with transporting men home who are eligible to come back. These ships should be kept in the service of troop transport until that job is done.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may have until midnight tonight to submit a report on the bill S. 380.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I